# New-York Daily Times.

VOL. IV...NO. 1056. | NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1855. | PRICE TWO CENTS.


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New-York Daily Times.

## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

### NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

PRIVATE BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

THE COLT PATENT EXTENSION.

ASTOR DINNER TESTIMONY.

MR. [illegible] SOCIAL PECULIARITIES.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The House passed [illegible] private bills [illegible]

[illegible]

... which were subscribed. The Company went into operation, but the capital was [illegible] by the great difficulty in manufacturing the arms. After six years the armory was sold by a decree of the Court, leaving Mr. COLT heavily in debt. In 1849, the patent was renewed, and Mr. COLT recommenced manufacturing [illegible]

[illegible]

The price in 1836 for the pistols was $45. It is now $16. The object of the patent laws is to benefit the public by encouraging men of genius to exercise their time, science and talents; and the profits of an invention should be proportionate to the public benefit. He showed the great extent Government has been benefited by this invention, saying Mr. COLT devoted 25 years to it. From 1831 to 1849 he has never received a dollar's aid from Government, while he and his friends have sustained a loss of $250,000. By the extension of his patent, which is now asked for, he seeks to reap the reward of his labor.

Mr. EDGERTON, without concluding his remarks, yielded the floor for a motion for the Committee to rise, which prevailed, when the House adjourned.

### The Tariff Not Likely to be Revised this Session.

*Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.*

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 1, 1855.

The laudable intention of the present Administration to adjust the present tariff on a satisfactory basis, and at the same time to carry out the pledges of the Democratic platform, is not to be accomplished. The next Congress will be more desirous of reviving the "American" system than of redeeming the promises of the Administration.

It is to be regretted that the errors of the tariff of 1846 cannot be remedied; and that while it burdens the Treasury with surpluses for Congress to scramble for, it is oppressive in its operation upon home industry. The duty on wool, for instance, is prejudicial alike to the domestic wool grower and the manufacturer. A compromise could now be made between the various interests concerned which would materially aid them all, and at the same time secure a further approximation towards the policy of free trade. If the test question could not be made to-day, it is not likely that the House will be in a better frame for it on Wednesday next, when it is again to be tried.

We have had quite a Presidential declaration on the part of "SAM"—I mean SAM HOUSTON. [illegible] SAM continues to hold levees every Friday evening in the East room of the White House, the object of special admiration with the ladies. If SAM is a candidate, it will take an accomplished statesman of long standing, enjoying the entire confidence of every thinking man in the country, to beat him.

## GENERAL NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Resignation of Dudley Mann, Assistant Secretary of State—The Mechanics' Institute Exhibition—Appointments—Supreme Court—Death of Lieutenant R. E. Johnson.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 3.

It has transpired that A. DUDLEY MANN has resigned his position as Assistant Secretary of State, to take effect any time before the 1st of March. It is understood his resignation grows out of the SOULE affair, the Ostend Conference, and the changed policy of the Administration as regards Cuba. The President does not wish to accept MANN's resignation, but, so far, the latter is firm in his determination.

The Metropolitan Mechanics' Institute Exhibition, opening on Thursday next, is overflowing with goods more elegant and numerous than at any previous successful exhibition. The time for the reception of competing goods has been extended to Monday, and those for exhibition only till Wednesday evening. The North has contributed largely in choice specimens of artisanship.

JOHN R. MILLER, of New-York, has been nominated to the Senate to be Secretary of Legation to Peru, in place of JAMES C. MARRIOTT, resigned.

Collector REDFIELD, of New-York, has never intimated a desire to be relieved from the duties of his office, and the rumors to the contrary are false.

The appointment of a successor to Mr. PLEASONTON, the Fifth Auditor, has been made by the President, but not yet announced.

Cases for trial in the Supreme Court next week: On Monday, No. 60, Carrington vs. Brigg & Pratt; Tuesday, 6th, No. 61, Ship Panther vs. the United States; No. 62, South vs. the State of Maryland; Wednesday, 7th, No. 63, Tiernan's Administrator vs. Eve; Thursday, 8th, No. 64, Arkbriton vs. Woodward.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Feb. 4.

Lieut. ROBERT E. JOHNSON, of the Navy, died to-day near Wilmington, Del. He was the nephew of JOSEPH GALES, Esq., and Mrs. W. W. SEATON, of this city, and was an active officer of the WILKES' Exploring expedition.

The President and his Private Secretary attended the funeral of ex-Mayor MAURY to-day, and also that of Auditor PLEASONTON.

Mr. WISE's speech at Alexandria, last night, is substantially the same as that recently delivered by him at Petersburg, which has already been published.

### Two Persons Drowned while Skating.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 3.

This afternoon, as a party were skating on the Schuylkill River, above Fairmount, the ice gave way, and EARLE S. SHINN, a druggist, on the corner of Broad and Spruce-streets, and Miss RUSSELL, his wife's sister, were drowned. At the time the accident occurred, he was skating along, and pushing Miss RUSSELL on a sled. A large crowd were present, and saw the accident, but were unable to render assistance in time to save them. The bodies have been recovered.

### The Fire in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 2.

The loss by the fire in this city last night amounted to $125,000, and is fully covered by insurance.

### Destructive Fire near Quebec.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Feb. 3.

The west wing of the Asylum at Beauport, near Quebec, was [illegible] destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The institution contained nearly two hundred patients, none of whom were injured. The damage is estimated at $12,000.

### Burning of a Chair Manufactory.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 3.

A fire broke out this morning in the furniture manufactory of Jos. L. Ross, in Hawkins-street, damaging the building and stock to the amount of $12,000. Insurance $4,000.

### The Falcon at Charleston Short of Coal.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamship Falcon, from Havana, bound to New-York, has put into this port short of coal.

### The Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

The steamship *Nashville* has arrived at this port in 49 hours from New-York.

### The Weather and Railroad Traveling in the West.

CHICAGO, Friday, Feb. 2.

The weather here continues very cold, but all the Railroads are open except the Chicago and Mississippi. A small portion of the Illinois Central road has not, however, been heard from.

SACKVILLE, Me., Saturday, Feb. 3.

About six inches of snow fell here last night. The weather is clear and cold to-day.

HALIFAX, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

We have had a heavy snow storm here last evening, which lasted during the night. This morning it has the appearance of rain.

ST. JOHNS, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

Snow fell to the depth of three inches last night. The weather is fine and cold this morning.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

The weather here is clear and cold.

CALAIS, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

The weather is moderate and the wind northeast. It commenced snowing early this morning, and the snow is now about three inches deep.

EASTPORT, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

It is snowing hard with a northeast wind.

BANGOR, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

Three inches of snow have fallen this morning.

PORTLAND, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

One inch of snow has fallen here. The weather is moderating and it is clearing up.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 3—6 A. M.

The weather is moderate. Snow fell for about an hour this morning. The sun is now shining brightly.

SPRINGFIELD, Saturday, Feb. 3—1 P. M.

It has been snowing briskly here for the past hour. The weather is cold.

## FOREIGN MAILS BY THE UNION.

The *Union* steamer, of the Havre line, arrived at this port on Saturday evening. Her mails are not so late by three days as the previous advices by the *Africa* at Boston. They complete the foreign files, however, from which we make the following extracts:

### Interpretation of the Four Points.

In the *Débats*, of yesterday, M. SILVESTRE DE SACY gives some particulars not hitherto published respecting the interpretation given to the four points in the conference at Vienna on the 28th ult. He says:

The protocol of December 28, concerning the liberation of the mouths of the Danube, lays down that a syndicate (or council) shall be formed in common between the five courts, and that its powers and attributes shall be regulated in the course of the negotiations. Respecting the revision of the treaty of 1841 in the interest of the European equilibrium, the protocol has been dictated by [illegible] Russia [illegible] not only by means of the treaty of 1841, but also by means of [illegible] treaties. All these treaties shall be cancelled. The Black Sea shall be free, but the naval force which each of the five Powers shall be at liberty to possess or keep up there shall be determined by adopting the principle of equality, which, on this subject, shall be the foundation of the future stipulations. The protocol of Dec. 28 affirms also, that the Allies have no intention of violating the integrity of the Russian Empire, and consequently of taking from it any of its provinces. Nevertheless, they reserve to themselves the right of profiting by all the advantages accruing from deeds of arms, when it shall become necessary to arrive at a definite understanding concerning the importance and extent of the military and naval establishments which Russia shall be able to possess hereafter on the shore of the Black Sea.

The first of the four conditions of the note of Aug. 8, relates to the protectorate that Russia exercised over the Principalities of Wallachia, Moldavia and Servia. This protectorate will have to cease. The language of the note of Aug. 8 is so precise on this head that the protocol of Dec. 28 had nothing to add to it. But this protocol goes into an explanation on the fourth condition. It has for its object the definitive abolition of the right of special protection that Russia does not cease to claim in favor of the Sultan's subjects professing the Greek religion. All the treaties appealed to by Russia in support of this pretension are to be annulled; the common protection of the Five Powers will be substituted for the exclusive protection of Russia; and these powers will engage to deal with the greatest consideration for the Ottoman Porte, and to act towards it with the greatest delicacy, so as not to excite its susceptibility and not to injure its independence. The protocol alludes to the recent acts of the Sultan, whose sincerity is not doubtful. The allied Powers guarantee the maintenance of these acts so favorable to all Christian communities, and the loyalty of their execution.

The reading of this protocol was followed by a very animated discussion, in which it appears further explanations were given respecting the advantages which the Allied Powers reserved to themselves the right of deriving from the deeds of arms that may be accomplished before the preliminaries are signed. Thus it would not be impossible that the demolition of the fortress of Ismail, on the Danube, might be demanded, and the construction in its stead of a neutral fortress to belong to the Five Powers, and held by a garrison in common. Thus again the destruction of Sebastopol might perhaps be exacted, the demolition of its forts and arsenals, and its reconstruction forbidden forever, as the formation of any military post would be at the same time prohibited, should it be of a nature to menace the independence of Turkey. This commentary, it is said, was energetically rejected by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who is also said to have declared that he had no powers for accepting such conditions; he added, that he would immediately transmit the protocol or memento to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, and that he would apply for the commands of his sovereign. On the following day Prince GORTSCHAKOFF saw M. DE BUOL again, and showed himself more disposed to accept respecting the third condition a new wording, that did not essentially differ from the one proposed on the day previous concerning the possible consequences of deeds of arms, and M. DE BUOL maintained in his reply that it was necessary to answer purely and simply by an acceptance or a refusal. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF demanded the delay necessary for receiving an answer; this term was conceded to him, and was to expire on the 14th January.

On the subject of the same conference, the Vienna correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* writes on the 7th instant:

Permit me to rectify one or two assertions, entirely erroneous, that have been seriously made by some journals. The *Times*, among others, for instance, pretended to say that on the 28th of December, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was not present at the conference held in the apartments of Lord WESTMORELAND, but that he was with the Belgian Ambassador, Count O'SULLIVAN DE GRASS, who lived in the same mansion partly occupied by the English representative, and that Count BUOL took to him the questions and answers put or given by the representatives of the allied powers deliberating in Lord WESTMORELAND's room. Not to speak of the singular part that our Minister of Foreign Affairs is made to play in this scene, one must have but a very sorry idea of the dignity felt by a representative of the Emperor NICHOLAS, to admit that he could make up his mind to listen at doors. Chance as has it, that the Belgian Ambassador lives in the same building with the British Ambassador, and by this innocent chance they want to prove that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF did not really take part in the conference, and that he was not in the apartments of the Earl of WESTMORELAND, but in those of the COMTE O'SULLIVAN! What was the good of this invention, and what purpose did it serve? I can't say, but what I do know is, that that assertion of the *Times'* correspondent is false from beginning to end.

It was the representatives of the allied powers who invited Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to a conference that was to be held at the house of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, where Lord WESTMORELAND, being indisposed, was to have been represented by the First Secretary of the Embassy; whereupon Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, without hesitation, proposed that this interview should take place at the English Embassy, a proposition most readily embraced by Lord WESTMORELAND.

During this conference, which was rather a confidential exchange of thoughts on either side, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had communicated to him a kind of protocol, containing the interpretation given by the allied powers to the four guarantees. Nevertheless, this instrument was viewed, as I told you at the time, not as an official one, but merely as a memento. It was immediately after this sitting, and not at a second conference as certain parties have pretended, that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied in writing to the interpretation of the powers by his counter-observations. Being invited to refer them to St. Petersburg within a given period, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF replied, that he could not accept the ultimatum, but that the minimum of the time requisite for the conveyance of an answer from St. Petersburg was generally a fortnight, and this period of time was accorded to him. I have judged this rectification to be so much the more necessary, inasmuch as at that conference the *form* is not devoid of a certain diplomatic and political importance.

### The Czarina—Victoria—Eugenie.

*From the London Daily News.*

It is now precisely ten years since it was reported all over Europe that the Czar NICHOLAS was dead. When it was found to be a false report, the explanation given of it was that his excessive grief for the loss of a daughter in the preceding Autumn had made him so ill, and induced so complete a seclusion, as to lead to a belief in St. Petersburg that he was dead. If, at that time, most thoughts turned to the heir, as usual, some rested on the Empress; whose lot of anxiety and fatigue has always created a good deal of sympathy among as many as feel that there is nothing in being an Empress-Consort that can compensate for the sufferings of the woman who has, at once, no other sphere of duty than home, and no real home. A reigning Empress has something to do to relieve her anxieties and penalties of position. Almost all women except Queens have a home in which to act and to rest; and we see at Windsor that a reigning Queen may have something of that privilege, if she is devoted enough in her heart to will it. But the Empress-Consorts of Russia have neither the one nor the other; and for long years past the compassion of all Europe has respectfully waited on the amiable ALEXANDRA. In considering the relation of the high-placed ladies of Europe to the war in which they have so large a stake, the first interest, just now at least, belongs to the dying Empress.

She is only fifty-seven years of age, though we have heard of her for many years as failing and [illegible]

[illegible]

... presses her husband's decisions by her smiles, and his movements by her presence. Her visible emotion raises enthusiasm in the soldiers, and she expects her visitors to make lint while they stay in her presence—she herself setting the example.

Here are three great ladies, as they appear in connection with the war. If we look for a fourth, it is not in the harem at the Porte, of which Frankish infidels can, of course, know nothing; nor, as yet, at the Austrian Court. The young wife there is not yet the spouse of an active ally, however soon she may become so. There has been nothing yet for her to manifest or to do. The fourth—and if named last, assuredly not the least—is FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE. More of a potentate than either of the Empresses, and practically more nearly concerned in the war than any of the Sovereign ladies in Europe, she is unquestionably the noblest and happiest spectacle of all. Too sympathizing for self-regards, too busy for anxiety such as weighs down minds that sit still and think, she has the singular privilege of assuaging sufferings with which she has nothing else to do, and saving lives which she did not, rightly or wrongly, put in peril. She has no interest, no passion, no theory, nor even personal enthusiasm, invested in the noble experiment she is trying. She is a humane, sensible, practised woman of business, whose present task is to get as many sick and wounded men cured as possible. Such is her rational task; and, like every true potentate, she will find or make the means of achieving it. Perplexities and difficulties it is plain she has in abundance; but they have in them none of the bitterness of self-regard, nor the wear and tear of conflicting obligations. No wrung hands or wrung heart in her case over the effusion of blood, no listening against whom it cries from the ground! To bind up those wounds is her charge; and, if she ever hears again of that bloodshed by any voice from within, it will be when her turn comes to die, when—many long years hence, we may hope—there may be an echo from some depths within—a music which she has no time to attend to now—the thanksgivings of a multitude who had none other to help them. She is the Queen of the Queens who are concerned in the war.

### Hospital Distress.

*From the London Times, Jan. 17.*

It is distressing in the extreme to read the reports received from the hospitals at Scutari, to see that even there disease begins to make head against medicine, to hear that at Balaklava matters are far worse, and to know that this accumulation of suffering receives incessantly fresh additions from our overworked army. In the field it is excessive toil and constant exposure, followed by almost inevitable invaliding; in the hospitals it is want of system, want of organization, want of method—want, in short, of all that peculiar talent by which the business of great establishments is successfully carried on. In the sick wards themselves the service, owing to the untiring exertions of Miss NIGHTINGALE and her nurses, aided by the resources of the Sick and Wounded Fund, appears to have considerably improved; but the letter of our correspondent which we yesterday published shows that a new evil is now arising [illegible]

[illegible]

### The Alliance of Piedmont.

*To the Editor of the Daily News:*

SIR: Permit me through your columns to enter my protest against the alliance of Piedmont with the Western Powers. I know we may differ in opinion on this head; but as the fact is, according to my view, unfortunate for Italy, you will kindly allow me to deplore the event. I am neither a Republican nor a Mazzinian, but only an advocate for a constitutional monarchy in my dear Italy. I therefore always looked to the King of Sardinia as the only man likely to bring about the independence and unity of my country. Now, this alliance with the Western Powers will expose this very King to lose all Italian sympathies, and with them the way to the capitol, without reaping any but a very doubtful immediate advantage. I speak as an unfettered man who considers only the true interests of his native land. I apprehend, with regret, that all the bravery of Piedmont in war, and all her steadiness in peace, have been sacrificed to some diplomatic bargain.

The insertion of this will be a great favor to

Yours truly, ALESSANDRO GAVAZZI.

No. 66 Newman-street, Oxford-street, Jan. 16, 1855.

### Diplomatic Employment of Wikoff.

*From the London Times, Jan. 16.*

A strange story has been brought to light in the course of the last week, strikingly illustrative, if true, of the sagacity of the Foreign Office in its dealings with the Press. Lord PALMERSTON, it is said,—and strong documentary evidence is produced in support of the assertion,—in the course of the year 1850, hired the services of a certain person, who, in return for his pay, "was to make known clearly through the medium of the French and the United States Press the liberal, and especially the pacific character, of the policy of Her Majesty's Government." The words italicised form part of a letter said to be addressed by Mr. H. U. ADDINGTON, in the name of Lord PALMERSTON, to the author of a little book named *My Courtship and its Consequences*. This author is said to be one [illegible]. We are, for our own part, entirely ignorant of the circumstances of this case, and copy our information as to facts at second hand. * * * That valuable work we have not as yet perused, and, until better advised, shall refrain from so doing; for we are not altogether without a shrewd suspicion that—in fact, we have lately glanced over the edifying memoirs of P. T. BARNUM. The story, however, has been set afloat with many circumstances of assurance, many particulars of time, names, and places. It would be well if the gentleman, whose name has been so prominently brought forward, should give a formal denial to the authenticity of the letter which at least is produced with his signature attached. A private man may afford to despise a calumny; a public servant must consult the dignity and character of his office.

We should not have thought this occurrence worthy of any serious remark but that it has been accepted as a kind of text for a discussion upon the relations between the Government and the English press. We confess we are sensitive for the dignity of our order and proud of our vocation. [illegible] The mistake lies in exaggerated notions of individual dignity. We know no reason why the Marquis of CARABBAS should give himself any trouble to secure the private friendship of a political writer more than he would in the case of an author who had written a successful comedy, or of an advocate who had made a good appearance at the bar. [illegible]

[illegible]

### Affairs at Canton.

The following extract of a commercial letter from Canton containing some interesting particulars respecting the present state of affairs at that port and in the neighborhood, is copied in the London *Times*:

You will see by the circular that there has been [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The publishers of Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY's books some time since announced a new prose work by him: "Westward Ho! being the Voyages and Adventures of Sir AMYAS LEIGH, [illegible] County of Devon, in the Reign of [illegible] Glorious Memory."

## DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS.

**Florence—The Theatres—The Loquacious Prompter—How Ladies are Respected—Young Florence a Contemptible Failure.**

*Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FLORENCE, Sunday, Dec. 31, 1854.

The Carnival commenced throughout Italy the day after Christmas. In this city, every place of public amusement had been shut for a month previously, and on the 26th of December they all of them, to the number of nine, opened at once. They are managed on a despotic principle—a mingling of the star system and the strolling company system. Troupes wander from place to place, performing at the [illegible] here during the Carnival, at the Carcano in Milan at Easter, and at the Carlo Felice in Genoa at Advent. They are huddled together on the doctrine, as it would [illegible]—a good soprano compensating for a bad contralto, and an indifferent baritone being redeemed by an efficient tenor. [illegible] it was not thought worth while to [illegible] the matter by furnishing a decent [illegible], and so the Commander of the Forces is nightly performed at the Pergola by a woman whom it would be flattery to call beastly. So [illegible] is she in appearance, that her applied moustache might easily be taken for an actual [illegible] from her lip, in contour and [illegible], she might pass for a Chinese mandarin, with a [illegible] on which she might teeter without tipping over. Her voice is what the French call "fat," and her execution is [illegible]. On the first night she was hissed from the beginning to the end, and you may imagine what a precious time we had of it. [illegible] laughter during the ballet [illegible] the [illegible], and I saw the principal [illegible] from Paris, go into a corner, [illegible] an unoccupied moment, and wipe her eyes. The next day, the whole town was [illegible] about the [illegible] *fiasco* at the Pergola, [illegible]. At the [illegible] "*Attila*" was made a mess of, and [illegible] elsewhere. Six theatres offered [illegible], and four out of the six, translations from the French. "La Vie en Rose" has become "La Vita Color di Rosa," and "La Folle de Toulon" has become "La Pazza di Tolone." The advice of residents is never to go to an Italian play, but only to witness the French translations. There is nothing, it seems, all over Europe, [illegible] what language, worth seeing, except translations from the French. This is disheartening to one who has come from Paris. If there is another remarkable feature in the Florence theatres, it is the [illegible], and, as it appears, the indispensable [illegible] of the prompter. This personage, [illegible] by the apologetic title of *suggeritore*, or "suggester," as if the play were [illegible] and he furnished hints for [illegible] in front of the stage, his back to the [illegible] of the orchestra, and covered by a leather or wooden box, resembling a [illegible]. He reads the play right through, audibly, a syllable in advance of the actors. I have not yet seen any signs of [illegible] in the audience, and am led to suppose that this is the usual way they do things here. A [illegible] has, indeed, ventured to suppose, that the performers commit their parts to memory, but this insidious allusion has doubtless been received with the contempt it deserves. What right, what reason has an [illegible] to expect a satisfactory performance when the price of admission is but ten cents? [illegible], when any one tells you that a thing is cheap, [illegible] that you know it is uncomfortable, and that you would not take it as a gift. When the price of a thing is sixpence, [illegible] that you do not want it at less than [illegible], that way you may get an article [illegible] and at a price worth paying.

[illegible] circumstance, also to be [illegible], one which I may best explain by means of a dialogue which actually passed between myself, a comparative stranger, and an [illegible] resident. Finding the boxes very uncomfortable, and but one really good place in each, I [illegible] my determination to go the next time to the orchestra stalls, always the best place in the house.

"Yes, you may go there yourself, but you cannot take ladies there."

"Why not?"

"Because it is not proper, and ladies are out of place there."

"But I see ladies there, and plenty of them, and I notice nothing disagreeable or improper in their situation."

"They are probably foreigners, who do not understand the language, and are not familiar with the customs."

"I am a foreigner, too, thank heaven, and why may I not take ladies to the stalls, as well as the gentlemen whom we see there with the ladies?"

"Because you are spending the Winter in Florence, and known in society, and would [illegible] hear unpleasant things said of you. Besides, you understand Italian, and there is [illegible]."

"Why would unpleasant things be said of ladies seen in the stalls, and why is a lady's acquaintance with the Italian language a motive for [illegible] going there?"

"Listen. Florentines, such as are gentlemen by birth and gentlemen by education, are not gentlemen in their appreciation of and conduct towards women. They have not a spark of that fine sense of female worth, which in America amounts almost to chivalry. So a woman, when in an exposed situation, as upon the open floor of a theatre, either in the stalls or in the pit, (what at home we unaccountably call the parquet,) seems to them to be entitled to no consideration, and be [illegible] sparingly. If he be seated next to her, and has an unseemly anecdote to relate to his friend, the presence of the lady does not in the least tend to prevent him, or [illegible] to lower his voice. On the contrary, he is more likely to raise it, so that she may share the filthy narrative. If she be [illegible], he will talk, at her, if not, to her, say [illegible] meant *for* her, and [illegible] to offend her, but in a position [illegible] to [illegible] her and attract her favorable notice. This is why you must not take [illegible] to the orchestra stalls, though I acknowledge them to be infinitely superior to the boxes in point of comfort and situation."

"If I could believe what you assert, in its full [illegible], I would leave Florence to-morrow. I should require some other proof of the degradation of society. Do you mean to say that ladies cannot sit in the stalls without [illegible] the infliction you mention?"

"No, I do not go so far as that. But it might happen [illegible], and they certainly could not spend half a dozen evenings there without hearing conversation at which they would be shocked. Such a liability is as bad as absolute certainty. The consequence is that that portion of the house has come to be deserted by ladies, except such as are ignorant of the customs or indifferent to consequences. The matter admits of no dispute. Take what I say as ungainsayable fact, and govern yourself accordingly."

"Well, how is it about the pit? I see there several American gentlemen with their American wives. What is their position, as you regard it, and what is society likely to say of them?"

"They are more likely to be unmolested there than in the stalls. They are more secure from impertinence. There are scores of the middle classes all around them. They sit close, are well packed in, and are less liable to be noticed. Even should they be seen, they would not be very severely held to task. It would be supposed that motives of economy had prevented them from taking a box, and in such a case nothing is to be said. They could not be expected altogether to forego the theatre, and they would be permitted to take their chance. But when a person can afford a box, his friends must, in conscience, acquaint him with the state of things. In America, in London, in Paris, Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Milan even, ladies may frequent the orchestra stalls, but not in Florence. Notice this corroborative fact. There are five tiers of boxes; the first, being but little elevated above the pit, is cheaper, much, than the second, because in it you are not protected from the compromising vicinity of the *gentlemen* upon the floor. Therefore the second tier is the best, and is always the most sought after. If you look at the list of prices upon the posters of the Pergola, you will not find the second tier mentioned at all, being usually taken up by the season subscribers. A lady, to be not only safe, but to feel secure, to appear as she ought to appear in the eyes of her friends and of society, must enclose herself on three sides and lock herself in. She then holds that attitude of exclusion from vulgar proximities, of isolation from improper associations and from possible exposure to insult, which every lady desires to hold, but which she might lose, in this city, through inadvertence or ignorance."

"I regret such a state of things, exceedingly, for from a box I can neither hear nor see."

"That is of little consequence in Florence, for people do not go to the theatre either to hear or see. The performances offer nothing likely to please either the eye or the ear. The opera is a visiting ground, and every lady's box her boudoir and reception-room. No one listens to the singers, or looks at the ballet, unless in a case of unusual excellence in the artiste or the danseuse."

"You cannot expect me, a comparative stranger, to fall at once into your customs, even if I consented ever to adopt practices which seem to me so ridiculous. I have always been to the theatre for the performance upon the stage. The prose and poetry that I have been accustomed for many years to hear recited form the highest intellectual enjoyment that I have ever obtained; operas, as I have seen them executed, furnish me real musical satisfaction. To be obliged to convert my box into a drawing-room, and to listen to and take part in an ordinary interchange of twaddle, which I cannot look upon as worth six dollars—the price of my box—seems to me a very brainless proceeding."

"In your point of view, the opera here would be rather an infliction than a source of pleasure, and you would lose nothing in keeping away from it altogether."

"But the theatres proper I might make exceedingly useful. I have always found them marvelously efficient helps in the study of a language. Nothing breaks down an unaccustomed ear so well and so speedily as to penetrate and invade it for three hours together with the unusual sounds at some colloquial and conversational theatre. I should like to do in Italy, for the language, as I have done at Paris and at Vienna. I can hear and see well in the stalls, but I cannot hear from a box—besides, it would be absurd for two or three persons to take a box for eight. What am I to do?"

"If you go alone, go to the stalls; if you take a lady, engage a box."

And so the conversation ended. I was loath to commit my faith upon this single evidence, and consequently made numerous inquiries of various persons competent to enlighten me. All their assertions tended the same way, and they invariably counseled the isolation of ladies, for their own comfort and for appearance's sake. I was astonished at the tone in which they spoke of Italians, especially of the nobles, the scions of family, and generally of Young Florence. They regard them as utterly debased, worthless and contemptible. There are many sons and daughters of Americans here born in Italy; they consider it a dire grievance and really an uncalled-for insult to be asked if they are Italians. I once hurt the feelings of a child 5 years old in this way. Gentlemen better qualified, by the length of their residence in the country, than I am, to entertain opinions in such matters, have but little hope in revolution as a means of social regeneration. They consider fire and the sword as the only efficient purifier; and for Italy's sake would gladly invoke another irruption of the barbarians. Where the redeeming element is to come from this time, it would be difficult to tell, unless we remember that it is about at this period that Europe is to be either Republican or Cossack. When a country is worn out, its spirit quenched, its intelligence enfeebled, its virtue spent, its ambition lost, its soil impoverished, its hope abandoned—then opens a new era of usefulness for Hun, Goth, Vandal, and Cossack of the Don.

The advent of the Carnival was marked by but little else than the opening of the theatres. There are a few dancing parties, but no balls until after that of the Grand Duke, on New-Year's night. There is a curious regulation in Florence as regards dancing. This recreation is only allowed on the first floors—that is, on floors up one pair of stairs. The mode of building renders it dangerous to *dance on any higher story*, and consequently it is forbidden by the police. Though permission from this body may be obtained, it is also necessary to have the consent of the proprietor of the house, and of the occupants of the inferior stories. Thus guaranteed, you may loose the legs of your guests, but need not be astonished if the furniture rattles as though possessed by a devil, if the window-panes shake as with the ague, or if a panic is spread by the portentous announcement that the floor is settling in the middle.

But the true carnival is in the weather; in the sky, blue as in midsummer; in the bracing chill of the air, allowing the use of open carriages an hour before sunset; in the snow-capped peaks which skirt the valley of Florence; in the next year's wheat, already above ground, and greener than any other known green; in the mountain breeze, the Tramontano, known as the harbinger of Set. Fair,—in the whole aspect of nature, and the April-like appearance of the landscape, so unlike my remembrances of midwinter, and so seemingly unseasonable a garb for the last day of December.

DICK TINTO.

## A Wanderer's Gleanings in the Empire State.

### Rock City.

Did you ever hear of Rock City?—a city which is literally built of rocks. I presume you never did, for until I came into this region I never had, and I cannot learn that any geologist has ever wandered among its labyrinths, to analyze its curious conglomerations and *strata* and *fossil* remains. But I have never in all my wanderings seen anything so curious in the way of Nature's wondrous freaks.

When I came here it was continually reiterated in my ears, "You must go to Rock City before you leave." "Well, what is Rock City?" "Why, the most curious arrangement of masses of rocks, so that they stand like blocks of buildings with regular streets, covered with verdure and overgrown with gigantic trees." Still I could not get a sufficiently distinct conception of this renowned work of Nature to feel much interest in going a day's journey to spy it out.

Many times it was proposed to go, and many a fine day we let pass without executing our purpose. But there came at length one of those cold, murky November days, when the hills are blue and the air is blue, and the sky is black and hearts are heavy, and Englishmen hug themselves; and in a fit of desperation we, four of us, decided to go to Rock City and have *it over* with. As I told you long ago, I have been spending now nearly three months among the Senecas, and of course all my beaux are from among this people—and may I always have as good! Who better able to guide us through the forest and over the mountain than an Indian? But you need not think he was dressed in deerskins and eagles' plumes. There is nothing about him to indicate his origin but his fine figure and his rich brown skin, unless in talking with him you might discover that he has an infinitely nobler nature than is discoverable among the majority of men!

Our ride was first a long way through the forest, where there is only now and then a clearing, and an Indian cabin. Then we ascended long hills, from the top of which we could look down upon the extensive and cultivated fields of Western New-York, and realize again the justice with which it is styled the Empire State. Then we descended breakneck precipices and hunted through frightful gorges, where some wild stream sent its foaming current over rocky projections and dashed away through narrow defiles, almost drowning us with its roar. It was nightfall when we entered the little village of Ellicottville, and drove up to the best hotel, where we found excellent accommodations for man and beast.

In the morning the air and mountains were bluer and the sky was blacker than the day before. Our point of destination was still five miles distant, and now it would never do to turn back without seeing the city. So we took something to *refresh the inner man*, and set out, though I confess it seemed to me not worth the trouble.

Arrived at the skirts of the forest and the foot of the mountain, we disencumbered ourselves of all useless apparel and enveloped in all silk, with a blanket or two upon our arms, we commenced threading the narrow pathway that led to the mountain crest.

It was all the way up, up, up—

> "Over rivers over mire,
> Through brush and through briar,"

with masses of wet and matted leaves for our carpet—here and there a pool through which we must wade—a huge log over which we must climb, or a slimy rock down which *I* was sure to slide.

Oh dear, how much farther is it, I exclaim to my *adjuvant*? "Oh, only a few rods," he says, so on I go, but rods lengthen into roods, and the roods seem miles to my weary limbs. I tear my dress from top to bottom, and lose my shoes in the mud, the scraggy limbs catch my long skirts and compel me to convert my costume into a regular Bloomer, in spite of my horror of sacrificing fashion and propriety to comfort and convenience.

I sat down upon a log to rest, and found by my side an August number of the New-York *Daily Tribune*, proving that New-Yorkers had been there before me. The only readable column was a succession of extracts concerning the terrible drouth. I looked around and wondered if the drouth extended here, where it seemed to me a sunbeam could never penetrate. While allowing my mind to wander into speculations, my body lost its centre of gravity, and my abstractions were broken by a complete somerset, in which I was not so fortunate as cats always are, I came down upon my head instead of my feet, but, owing probably to its elasticity, *returned* ~~*se*~~ *derriere*,—and I only brought away the traces of a few more brambles. "There is no thornless path through this world," you know, and what is the pleasure of seeing sights if you meet with no adventures?

But at length we are at the summit, and what do we see? Something worth coming for, I now confess, but how shall I make it appear so to you? Stretched out before us are two hundred acres of rocky surface, and rocky depth, too, for it must be a mountain of solid rock, which in some great convulsion of nature has been rent asunder, and in such a way as to make it a pattern of a city. Here are blocks of stone bearing a perfect resemblance to blocks of buildings, about two-thirds as high as those with which the goodly City of Gotham is composed, each containing from forty to sixty thousand cubic feet. They are remarkably regular in their arrangement, considering they were erected by nature instead of man. The sides are perpendicular, and as smoothly chiseled as any stone-cutter could render them in some places, and in others an uneven surface, caused by the curious ingredients of which the stone is composed. My Indian friend is quite a geologist, as well as chemist and philosopher, and he tells me the formation is conglomerate *sandstone*. It looks very much like a blackberry pudding, except that the substance is darker than the ingredients. If a very dark gray sand had been moistened with water, and then a quantity of clean white and slate-colored pebbles, of the size of ordinary peas and beans, had been stirred in till they were equally distributed throughout the composition, by an energetic housewife's hand, it could not have been more nicely done. Yet here it is, hundreds of miles from the sea, far back from any stream and not within sight of a lake. Why did this little spot receive such a shock, and all the surrounding country remain quiet? The streets are from one to four feet wide, with now and then a park for the health of the deer and rabbits and squirrels, who make it their habitation, and now and then a bold, projecting rock, under whose sheltering roof a party of twenty might hold a pic-nic, with no fear of drenching if the rain should pour in torrents.

Upon the roofs of these strange buildings are every description of forest-trees, whose trunks are from two to three feet in diameter. In some places the roots have crept over the moss and caught their fine fibres in the moss, extending down the sides, and spreading abroad till a surface of a thousand or fifteen hundred square feet is covered with a perfect tracery of roots from one to ten inches thick, interlacing among the green mosses in every possible fantastic device, and then striking into the ground to spring up again in new forms, and decorate the pathways with fresh and living verdure. And if you will climb up this steep ascent and turn the corner, you may see the trunk of a large tree growing right up through the solid rock. What long ages ago it must have been that this rupture took place, to have given time for the formation of such a structure, for the solidifying of the rock around the trunk, and the growth of these gigantic stems. Here is a little fountain sending forth a clear shining rill, to refresh the traveler on his journey, and here we sit down to spread our frugal meal and slake our thirst. Springs start up here and there over all the surface, whose waters are clear as crystal, and as they trickle among the crevices, and send their spray among the winding pathways, there is everywhere a rich carpet of the brightest moss, while the trees and shrubbery and stones are covered with most curious vegetable productions. I am no geologist and cannot even perform the Yankee's office of *guessing* how all this happened, but never in a few hours did I utter so many exclamations of "wonder, love and praise." Many hours I spent in wandering and gazing and attempting to divine, but it was in vain that I conjectured. No description ever gave me any idea of the reality, and I have little hope that I shall succeed better in conveying any correct impression of what interested me so much. But if you will go out some morning and make an immense snow-ball, where the soot from your ten thousand chimneys has scattered its ebony particles, and, cut it in square and oblong pieces, setting them apart standing upright, equally distant at top and bottom, you may look upon a good representation of this curious hill-slope. It could not have been produced by volcanic eruption—a throwing up from below, for then the rocks would have lain zigzag and every way, but here they stand as upright as sentinels, merely divided one from another. If the spaces between them were irregular, or were large seams, closed at the bottom, and open at the top, it would not be so wonderful as we often see rocks divided in this way, but a carpenter with his line and plummet could scarcely have measured distances more correctly.

It was dark ere we had come all the way down, down, down, and I began to anticipate a renown like that of the Babes of the Wood, with snowflakes instead of leaves for my shroud, with bears instead of robins for my *undertakers*, for our box of eatables proved a very scanty supply, and we wellnigh fainted for the want of food.

When we next entered the village, we were welcomed to the fire-side of a friend, and rested from the hardest day's labor I ever performed on velvet lounges and tapestry carpets, in conversation with one of your brothers, Mr. Editor; and I wonder if you would banish me from your list of "Female Contributors," if I should confess that I spent the evening electioneering—I will not say for whom! On rising in the morning from my bed of down—and I speak literally—I looked, and behold the ground was covered with snow. This, with forty miles between us and home, was rather a dreary prospect; but night found us by our own comfortable fireside, and the same goodly distance between us and Rock City, where I hope Prof. DANA or some kindred spirit will ere long repair to speculate more wisely upon Earth's ruptures, and give us the result of his speculations as beneath wisdom.

MINNIE MYRTLE.

## NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

STANHOPE BURLEIGH.—THE JESUITS IN OUR HOMES. By HELEN DHU. New-York: STRINGER & TOWNSEND.

Of this book we have already spoken freely in our editorial remarks concerning the "Missionary Ground," which is so thoroughly occupied just now some 140 miles up the river. We have little to say in addition. In plot it is old, threadbare and puerile,—in its style loose,—in its tone [illegible], sickening. The characters, however, will save it. "Hubert" is but another name for Bishop HUGHES; Loveblack for GREELEY; Fouché for TRUELOW WEED; Woolsey for Senator SEWARD, and Counselor Donnell for CHARLES O'CONOR, Esq. The *Herald* and BENNETT it puffs by name.

A copy of this "powerful production" has been sent to every member of the Legislature; and it has the endorsement also of SAM. Witness the following circular, which has been addressed to each of the Know-Nothing Councils, and is authoritative, of course. Reader, we favor you with it "in strict confidence."

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

NEW-YORK, January, 1855.

*To Our Brethren, in all the States and Territories of our Common Country:*

A most thrillingly interesting publication is about to appear in New-York, which we earnestly and cordially commend to your attention. In our judgment no work has been published in America so well calculated to stimulate the popular mind, or inspire so deep and lasting a love of our country.

It is entitled "STANHOPE BURLEIGH;—*the Jesuits in our Homes.* A Tale. By HELEN DHU."

It is not only a fascinating and powerfully written romance, but it gives, what we believe to be *a faithful history of the Rise, Progress, Intrigues and Crimes of the* DEADLY SYSTEM OF JESUITISM *and Priestcraft*, which is poisoning our Homes, and corrupting our Politics and Institutions. Its REVELATIONS are too startling to be believed by the masses of readers if they appeared as simple History; hence it has been deemed best to throw them into the form of a *Romantic Story*.

[illegible] publication, and is full of genius and Patriotic fire. It will be printed and circulated by our friends, and at our own cost. The public will have no knowledge of it, until it has been placed in the hands of our brethren in every State.

This work should not only be read by every manly friend of the [illegible] to reform our Beloved Country, but it should go, into every AMERICAN HOME, for our *Mothers*, our *Wives*, our *Sisters*, and our *Daughters*, that they may guard against those *subtle influences* which have desolated so many homes, and broken so many hearts;—and thus they will the more earnestly cooperate with the friends of [illegible].

We make this appeal to every Brother, because we feel confident we are doing an *American Work*, in asking your early and especial attention to a publication which promises to be so powerful in arousing the jealous vigilance of AMERICAN FREEMEN.

JAMES W. BARKER, New-York.
JACOB BROOM, Pennsylvania.
CH. D. DESHLER, New-Jersey.
A. B. ELY, Massachusetts.
HENRY V. LOVELL, New-York.

"I have read most of this work and cordially concur in recommending it to the attention of Americans."
SIMEON BALDWIN, New-York.

"I also agree with the above."
FREDERICK M. BUTLER, New-York.

*The Judgment of God upon the Nations.—Pius Ninth, the last of the Popes.* This is the title of a 12mo. of 135 pages, done up in paper covers, published by EDWARD H. FLETCHER. It is not a catch-penny, but an honest discussion of the propositions hinted at in the title.

CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH have for sale Tutor COLTON'S *Greek Reader*, which has reached its third edition. It has abundant notes explanatory of the text, and a lexicon appended.

*Amabel*, a family history, by MARY ELIZABETH WORMELEY, is the title of a very good novel, republished by BUNCE & BROTHERS. A large edition of it has been sold here already.

PETERSON publishes—price 50 cents—*The Pioneer's Daughter*, by EMERSON BENNETT. It is written with vigor and spirit, and does not lack in thrilling incidents.

### Falling of an Iron Bridge.

A serious accident happened last Wednesday, by the falling of a wire bridge, which was in the course of construction across the Wappingers Creek, at Rockdale, near FORBUS & TAYLOR'S Factory, Dutchess County. At the time of the accident there were three men under the bridge. One of them, named JAMES T. SHERMAN, was very seriously injured, and had several of his ribs broken. Another man—JOHN SHERMAN—was also injured, though it is hoped not fatally. The third—DAVID LEE—escaped with some few bruises.

The congregation of the First Congregational Church, Newark, have extended a call to Rev. WM. BROWN, of Andover, Mass. He is a brother of Rev. ANTOINETTE L. BROWN but opposed, we understand, to her creed and movements.

### The Late Judge Knickerbacker.

DIED, at Williamsburgh, on Tuesday, Jan. 30, at the residence of his son-in-law, Rev. SAMUEL M. HASKINS, the Hon. HERMAN KNICKERBACKER, of Schaghticoke, aged 76 years.

In the death of Judge KNICKERBACKER another conspicuous link has been severed in that chain of events which unites the present with a passing generation.

And although the later years of his life had been passed in comparative retirement, and removed from the turmoils and the strifes incident to a life of public adventure and ambition, and the cares and perplexities attendant upon an eminent professional arena; yet, the time was once and that not many years remote, when he wielded an arm of influence and of power among the most eminent and aspiring.

Being the second son in a large family, (the descendants of the late Hon. JOHN KNICKERBACKER, of Schaghticoke,) he was bred to the law, and early began his career in that high and honorable profession, at a time when the Bar of the State numbered among its members that brilliant galaxy of lights now, as well as then, its pride and its ambition, and among whom were the honored names of an EMMET, a WELLS, a HENRY, a KENT, a VANVECHTEN, a SPENCER and a WILLIAMS, and each of whom was then in the meridian of his powers. Yet, was his not an unknown and unheeded star in his professional honors and advancement, even among the noon rays of those suns of jurisprudence.

He has held at different times many prominent and responsible public stations, having represented his County District in the National Congress during the Administration of President MADISON, he is, therefore, the one humorously alluded to in the preface to IRVING'S ("Diedrick Knickerbocker's") *New-York*, as his "*Cousin-german, the Congressman*." He afterwards held for many years the situation of First Judge of the County of Rensselaer, besides, at divers times, those of some other conspicuous public trusts.

But it is chiefly in relation to his many gifts and interesting virtues in private and social life that he is most known, and will longest be remembered. Possessing in an eminent degree the peculiar gifts of the wit, and the quaint yet genial qualities of the humorist, he was ever remarkable for an aptness and brilliancy in repartee, and for a rare felicity in the relating of anecdote and adventure, which qualities were at the same time united with an ever self-possessed and courtier-like dignity of manner, and that bland and open suavity of address, which is characteristic of the gentleman of that true and olden school, when hospitality was a principle, and courtesy was a virtue.

He was, therefore, the everywhere heartily honored guest, and the genial entertaining host, while his house was for many years the abode of a princely hospitality,—whither the scholar and the sage, the wit, the patriot, and the man of genius, and the life-long honored friend, and the from afar-come, wandering stranger ever was sure of meeting the open, warm hand of welcome, and the generous, bounteously-spread board. While it was by virtue of these his many social qualities that he long ago received the *soubriquet* of the "Prince of Schaghticoke," a designation by which he has since been familiarly known.

And though there were many faults, as well as many virtues in his character, yet were his faults chiefly those which spring from his peculiar virtues. Too much generosity and openness of heart often leads to a comparable improvidence—and a [illegible] for the [illegible] of the virtue of a thoughtful prudence.

But now that he has gone, life has lost a light so warming as it was brilliant—and many a one has lost a kindly friend. Yet will the heart of true friendship ever embalm his memory in its warmest, deep recesses—while even the cynic hand of censure, in the midst of its regrets, can but strew flowers over his grave.

### Death of Bishop William Capers.

*From the Charleston Standard of Jan. 31.*

We are pained to announce to-day the death of Bishop WILLIAM CAPERS. This sad event occurred at his residence near the village of Anderson, on Monday morning, and was announced to us by a special telegraphic dispatch on yesterday afternoon. The announcement, we are sure, will occasion a feeling of sorrow to a large circle of relatives and friends, and throughout that entire Church of which he was a member and distinguished ornament. His death was not expected. He was in Charleston but about a week ago, in his usual health, and his indisposition was not known to his friends or family in this city.

There are few men of our day who have, through life, inspired a greater feeling of interest, or who have attracted a greater share of public attention, than this distinguished orator and divine. For 45 years he has been a minister of the Methodist Church. For the greater portion of this time he was a most conspicuous member of that ministry. For near 10 years he has exercised the functions of one of its bishops; and in every department of his life and religious service, he has been singularly successful in acquiring private friendship, the regard of the public, and in extending to most profitable ends the precepts of his religious teaching.

Bishop CAPERS was a native of St. Thomas Parish in this State, where his father (Mr. WILLIAM CAPERS) had long resided, but from which he afterwards removed to Black River, in Georgetown District. From this place he was sent to the South Carolina College, of which he was one among the earliest students. He was ordained to the ministry of the South Carolina Conference in 1809, being then about 21 years of age, and was first stationed at Wateree, in the Catawba District. He was ordained Deacon in 1811, an Elder in 1812. He was first stationed in Charleston in 1811, where he soon attracted attention, which was increased, and extended through the subsequent period of his long life. He was a member of the General Conference at Louisville, Ky., in 1844, when the opposing sentiments of the different sections of that Church rendered a division necessary, and bore an important part in that proceeding. At the Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, held in 1846, he and Rev. ROBERT PAINE were elected Bishops, and he continued, as we have said, in the exercise of the important functions of that office to the hour of his death.

He was the next eldest of six or seven brothers, all of whom, excepting the youngest, Major LE GRAND CAPERS, now a resident of Long Island, New York, were ministers of the same denomination. In his own family he has also largely contributed to the ministry of that church, of whom one son and three of his sons-in-law are now members. He was twice married, and has left a large family to mourn his loss.

Of the qualities and powers of Bishop CAPERS, as a pulpit orator, it were scarcely necessary to speak. There are few persons of the present day, in this State, who have not heard him, and who have not felt the suasive influence of a chaste, concise, touching and enchanting eloquence, which few men of his age possess. His perception was intense, and his expression, always graphic and often powerful, was conveyed in tones of a silvery sweetness, which gave them a resistless charm.

In his official character he possessed all the promptness and energy necessary to the production of his important duties; and of his private character it may be said, with a special truth, that it was particularly venerable and lovely.

ELECTION OF A PREACHER IN THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.—The election of a clergyman to preach the sermon before the Legislature of 1855, says the Boston *Courier* of the 2d instant, was attended by a good deal of excitement and patriotic devotion to men in the House of Representatives yesterday. Mr. Scattering had votes from all sides of the chamber, and it will be seen that his Holiness PIUS IX. has an agent in the House, who had the audacity to cast an open ballot for the Rt. Rev. JOHN B. FITZPATRICK, "Roman Catholic Bishop of Boston." Let there be a committee of inquiry to ferret out this disguised emissary of the Pope. The tickets circulated were, in many instances quite unique. Here is a specimen:

"[illegible]."
[American flag.]
PREACHER OF ELECTION SERMON,
REV. [illegible] SKINNER,
OF BOSTON.

The American flag did not save Mr. SKINNER, as the Rev. Mr. SEELEY, of Springfield, a Congregationalist, was elected on the second ballot.

### An Anti-Slavery Lecture in Boston—Speeches, Hon. Henry Wilson and Anson Burlingame—Governor Gardner also an Abolitionist.

*From the Boston Telegraph, Feb. 3.*

The tenth of the series of Anti-Slavery lectures at Tremont Temple was given last evening by Hon. ANSON BURLINGAME. The hall was well filled. Gov. GARDNER, Lieut. Governor BROWN, Hon. ROBERT RANTOUL, Hon. HENRY WILSON and other distinguished gentlemen were on the platform.

Before introducing Mr. BURLINGAME, Dr. HOWE stated that a letter had been received from Hon. N. P. BANKS, in which he announced his inability to deliver any lecture in the Anti-Slavery course on account of the necessity for his presence at Washington during the coming week. In his place FREDERICK DOUGLASS has been engaged for next week.

Mr. BURLINGAME was received with hearty applause. He commenced by saying that in speaking for Freedom he should not be choice in the selection of terms by which to characterize Slavery. Slavery had betrayed us, and the time had come for an outraged people to express their sentiments in language not to be misunderstood. Mr. B. ascribed the origin of Slavery to Pope MARTIN V., who issued a bull sanctioning African Slavery. It was brought to this country under the cross, and in the garb of humanity, but it never was sanctioned here by positive law. He then asked what is Slavery? In the language of WESLEY he would answer, "The sum of all villainies." The fitness of this description was then shown by a reference to facts. Our fathers hated it, and hoped it would soon die away. But COTTON gave it a pecuniary power, and the slave representation a political power, which has controlled the whole country and prevented its advancement. But for its influence, this nation of twenty-five millions would have been forty millions. The prosperity of the North was contrasted with the poverty of the South. The idea of force being used by the South to extend Slavery was ridiculed. The power of the South is a political one, and with that she has smitten our commerce, our manufactures, and every interest of freedom. The very nullification buttons worn by the South Carolinians in 1832 were made in Connecticut, and their cannon came from Woonsocket, and were cast off guns at that. He alluded to the mobbing of Judge HOAR in Charleston, and the neglect of the government to protect him and the cause he represented, while to enforce an odious law in this city, a [illegible] by aliens was planted in Court-square, while our own brothers were called out by illegal orders to be [illegible] should rather fall on those who issued the illegal orders. On the chief magistrate they had already fallen like a thunderbolt. In this connection Dr. ADAMS was spoken of as being disloyal to every Northern sentiment. The means by which Slavery has secured the control of the general government were then spoken of. The men of the South are men of one idea. They make politics their study, while at the North the reverse is true. As a remedy for all this, we must study politics. He would not agree with WENDELL PHILLIPS in his plan of dissolving the Union, nor with RALPH WALDO EMERSON in his proposition to purchase the slaves, as a remedy for Slavery. [illegible] the Fugitive Slave law; 3d, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; 4, abolish the inter-State Slave-trade; next he would declare that Slavery should not spread to one inch of the territory of the Union; he would then put the government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom,—by which he meant that a bright-eyed boy in Massachusetts should have an equal chance for promotion in the navy or army of one of the first families in Virginia. He would never let foreign consuls take side with the noble Hindoos and against the papal bondsmen. [illegible] Anti-Slavery Constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible and an Anti-Slavery God! Having thus denationalized Slavery, he would not disturb it in the States where it exists, but would say to the States it is your local institution; hug it to your bosom until it destroys you. But he would say you must let our freedom alone. [Applause.] If you but touch the hem of the garment of freedom we will trample you to the earth. [Loud applause.] [illegible] He was encouraged by the recent elections in the North, and he defended the [illegible] which he said was born of Freedom [illegible] against despotism of all kinds. [illegible] should be judged, like others, by its fruits. It had elected a champion of freedom to the United States Senate for four years, to fill the place of a man who was false to freedom and not true to Slavery. For himself he could say that so long as the blood is in his bosom, so long would he fight for liberty and against Slavery. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that ere the time might come when the [illegible] should accrue as a lasting [illegible].

After Mr. BURLINGAME had taken his seat there were loud and continued calls for "WILSON," in answer to which Hon. HENRY WILSON spoke as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN AND LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—This is not the time nor the place for me to utter a word. You have listened to the eloquent words of my young friend, and have caught [illegible] sentiment he has uttered. In public or in private life, in majorities or in minorities, at home or abroad, I intend to live and to die with unrelenting hostility to Slavery on my lips. I make no pledges, no promises anywhere, at home or abroad; I shall yield nothing of my Anti-Slavery sentiments to advance my own personal interests, to advance any party interest, or to meet the demands of any State or section of our country. I hope to be able to [illegible] the whole country [illegible] the whole country. I want everybody to understand that I include in that term Massachusetts and the North. This is not the time for me to detain you. You have called on me most unexpectedly to say a word, and, having done so, I will retire, thanking you for the honor of this occasion.

There were here loud cries of "GARDNER," "GARDNER," upon which his Excellency Governor GARDNER stepped forward amidst loud cheers, and said:

MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Really this is not within my sphere as Executive of Massachusetts. In looking over my duties I have failed to discover the line which marked that I should stand up here and address this audience, and had I known, Mr. President, that I was to be referred to as I have been to-night by the eloquent lecturer, modesty would have prevented my occupying a seat on this platform. You will, also, please attribute to my modesty my declining to say anything to-night.

There were then loud calls for "SWIFT," but the meeting was pronounced adjourned, and the audience retired.

### Removal of Col. B. F. Butler for Disobedience of Orders.

*From the Boston Bee, Feb. 3.*

It will be seen by the following "order" that the Commander-in-Chief has removed Colonel BENJAMIN F. BUTLER from his station as Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Light Infantry:

[OFFICIAL.]
COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.
HEAD-QUARTERS, Boston, Feb. 2, 1855.
SPECIAL ORDER, No. 6.

Upon the petition of WM. SUTTON, Major General of the 2d Division M. V. M., for the removal of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Colonel of the 5th Regiment of Light Infantry:

With the advice and consent of the Council, His Excellency the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, orders that said BENJAMIN F. BUTLER be and he hereby is discharged from the service.

Major-General WM. SUTTON, commanding 2d Division, is charged with the execution of this order by transmitting the same to his command.

By command of His Excellency,
HENRY J. GARDNER,
Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
EBENEZER W. STONE, Adjutant General.

It is a curious fact that one of the very first official acts of the Governor and Council was the removal, upon the petition of Col. B. F. BUTLER, of 2d Lieut. WM. JEFFERS, Company F, 5th Regiment Light Infantry, 3d Brigade, 2d Division, M. V. M. From this, it would seem that Col. BUTLER did entertain the opinion that the Governor of Massachusetts *had authority* to discharge a military officer of the Volunteer Militia, and he undoubtedly has reason, now, of believing that the disbanding of Foreign Companies is as constitutional as is the act of removing the *Colonel* of the Fifth Regiment. Wonder if BUTLER will make up wry faces, and say he will be d——d if he will be removed!

We learn, in addition to the above, that the Adjutant General [illegible] in removing BUTLER, some little delay having occurred in the transmission of documents, and Gen. SUTTON'S request bearing date Feb. 1. The movement is received with great satisfaction.

# NEW-YORK CITY.

### Ball of the Shepard Guard.

The regular annual ball of the Shepard Guard was held on Friday evening last at the Apollo Rooms, Broadway. The occasion was one of considerable interest and was attended very numerously by the political and personal friends of LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Esq., one of the principal orators of Tammany Hall, and late District Attorney, after whom the Company was named.

Among those present were Mr. SHEPARD, EDWIN L. SMITH, Esq., member of Assembly from the Seventh Ward; Col. ALEXANDER MING, A. L. BINNEY, Esq., and others. There was a brilliant array of ladies present, and the whole affair was gotten up in a manner highly creditable to the managers.

SIMMONS's Quadrille Band added much to the enjoyment of the occasion by their excellent music.

At 1 o'clock the company partook of an excellent supper, at which Capt. MURPHY presided. At the conclusion the following toasts were offered:

1. *The President of the United States*.—Worthily called by the people to discharge the duties of the Executive office, and to protect the Constitution and execute the laws of a Republic, which surpasses in power and dignity, any other presented by the records of history.

Col. ALEXANDER MING responded.

2. *The Governor of the State of New-York*.—We trust that he will not forget the rights of the people, for the obligation imposed by the Constitution of our State.

3. *The Mayor of the City of New-York*.—The last and best amendment to the City Charter. He expects every man to do his duty.

FREDERICK L. VULTEE, Esq., responded.

4. *The United States of North America*.—which by the patriotism and energy of her children by birth and adoption, have been raised within the life of man, from a few colonies scattered upon the shores of the Western Ocean to the rank of a first-class power among the nations of the earth. And whose wise counsels and love of country will render within the lives of those now born, more powerful than any combination of foreign aggregation that can be arrayed against her.

A. L. BINNEY, Esq., responded.

5. *The State of New-York*.—Justly called the Empire State, because of her internal improvements, and her vast agricultural manufacturing and commercial resources. Her position in the history of the country is one of which we are proud, and which we are determined to maintain, by a just regard to the rights of every section of the Union.

6. *The City of New-York*.—The first City of the great Western Continent. Already every people and every considerable interest is represented in her business; her ships circle the whole globe in their unceasing traffic, and it is quite certain that at no distant day she will be the metropolis of the world.

Mr. FROMENT responded.

7. *The Army and Navy*.—Their services in the Revolution—in the protection of our commerce against the Barbary Powers—in the defence of our soil against British invasion—in the assertion of Free Trade and Sailors' Rights—in the redress of our wrongs against Mexico—have caused our national flag to be respected by the people of every clime, and entitled its defenders to our lasting gratitude.

8. *The Memory of Washington*—He filled the measure of his country's glory.

Drank in silence.

9. *The Press*.—The mighty engine of Republican progress. Enlightened and patriotic, it is the sleepless guardian of free institutions, and the unerring teacher of a free people.

E. F. UNDERHILL, Esq., of the DAILY TIMES, responded.—At the conclusion of his remarks he offered the following:

*The Citizen Soldiery vs. Standing Armies*.—The one the only reliance of universal Democracy—the other the prime argument and last resort of Kings.

10. *The Citizen Soldiery*.—The National Guard of the country, called out in every war and season of danger. Bunker Hill, Plattsburg, New-Orleans, and many other fields, attest their valor and efficiency.

Col. MING responded.

11. *The Memory of Andrew Jackson*.—The soldier, statesman and sage. The brilliancy of his military achievements is surpassed by the lustre of his civic services, and he stands before posterity the dignified personification of the American character.

Drank in silence.

12. *Our Common Schools*.—The necessary foundation of Republican Government, to maintain which Education should be as common and priceless as the air we breathe.

13. *Woman*.—As mother the guide of our infant steps, as sister the charming friend of our boyish days, as wife the companion of our pleasures and the solace of our cares, we claim for the tender support of our declining years. Life would be desolate without her influence and example.

Capt. RYNDERS made a suitable response.

At the conclusion of the toasts loud calls were made for Mr. SHEPARD. He arose and said—It would be impossible for any one to feel more deeply than I do the honor which has been paid me this evening; my friends who have chosen my humble name as the insignia of an Association, have done an honor to me which I cannot feel myself entitled to. That Association, I feel, is made up of men of that honored integrity and patriotism that will make it equal to any emergencies that may arise in the country's history, calling upon their services. I need not say I have felt the compliment of such an organization, as every man who has a heart in him would feel. In the contests of the country, and in the thickest of battle I know they will be found. Their friendship to me I shall bear in my heart. In reference to this gathering, if I could derive more pleasure than in the presence of those to whom I have alluded, it is to see the fair faces of the ladies whom I am aware I am detaining from the dance; and when, in its whirling mazes will find more pleasure than in the dry matter-of-fact of supper speeches. In conclusion, Mr. SHEPARD offered an appropriate sentiment to the ladies.

Letters were received from WM. L. MARCY, Ex-Governor SEYMOUR, Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Hon. W. M. TWEED, DAVID O'KEEFE, Esq., THOMAS J. MUNDAY, Esq., and others, regretting their inability to be present on the occasion.

At the conclusion of Mr. SHEPARD's remarks, dancing was resumed, and was kept up to a late hour.

### Swindling by Emigrant Runners.

A regular gang of swindlers, who have been carrying on their operations unmolested for a long time, have been at last discovered and partially broken up, through the vigilance of Mayor WOOD and the efficient police department under him. On Saturday morning, a young English emigrant named JESSE SMITH appeared before the Mayor and made a complaint as to the manner in which he had been handled by the emigrant runners. It appears that he arrived in the city on the 13th of December last, accompanied by his brother-in-law, JOHN TYER, in the ship *American Congress*, from London; that he was removed from the ship by a steamboat, and landed on the wharf, where he was induced by one JOHN ENRIGHT, keeper of the house No. 4 Carlisle-street, to pay him $1 50 for a ticket which would convey him to Wayne County, New-York, the place where he was bound. SMITH then went to this house, and remained there five days, and being destitute on going, was obliged to leave his luggage in payment of his board. Afterwards, he went in search of employment as far as Norwich, Connecticut, where he got work two weeks, subsequently finding his friends. He returned to the City on Wednesday last, to pay ENRIGHT the board he owed him, and have refunded the $1 50 given to ENRIGHT on account of the ticket. ENRIGHT demanded $10. SMITH paid him $5, but could get no reduction on account of the ticket. Subsequently he went to the ticket-office, where he learned that the signature on the ticket was not genuine. The Mayor had the matter looked into, and it was settled by SMITH paying the balance of the money charged for the passage to Wayne County.

### Another "Confidence" Operator—A Stranger Robbed of $500.

Information respecting the perpetration of another confidence swindle was brought to Lieut. GOODNOW of the Third Ward Police on Saturday. It seems a Dutchman coming from the Western country arrived here a few days ago, on route for the Fatherland, with a view of meeting his brother there. He took apartments at the MERCHANTS' Hotel. In consequence of his funds not being sufficient for his purpose, he went in pursuit of a person from whom he could make a loan—a valuable gold watch—the unfortunately fell into the clutches of some sharpers, who are known as "Droppers" and "Bill Payers," and in the course of a few hours the victim was left penniless, as the trio had fleeced him of $500 in bank notes, and a gold lever watch valued at $100 more. He was induced to visit Hoboken in their company, supposing by their representations that they knew his brother in California. One of them represented that he was a Wall-street Banker, and persuaded the stranger to let him have his watch and money, and he would give him current funds for them. The victim foolishly handed over the property, and the scamps made a speedy exit, leaving him without money enough to pay his way across the ferry. The officers are on the alert for the scamps, and having a description of the leader, they will probably effect the capture.

### The Civil Courts.

The General Term of the Supreme Court for February commences this day, and will be held by three Judges, Mr. Justice EDWARDS presiding if his health will permit. Several important causes are on the argument calendar, and will probably be heard during the Term. The Superior Court will hold two trial sessions for four weeks, but the cases on the calendar do not present any feature of paramount importance. Two of the Judges of the Common Pleas will also sit at *nisi prius*, but the jury trials in that Court have for some months been barren of incident, as suitors find that by bringing their actions into the Marine Court they can obtain a verdict at far less expense, and without so much waste of time. We have lately reported cases tried in that Court and verdicts obtained in four weeks from the time when the dispute which made the suit originated. An instance of this may be cited. Last March a party had a dispute with the officers of a first-class power among the nations of the earth. And whose wise counsels and love of country will render within the lives of those now born, more powerful than any combination of foreign aggregation that can be arrayed against her.

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### The Freedmen's Bureau Company.

Numerous additional complaints have been made against the individual WILLIAMS, whose arrest we noticed a few days ago. Among the number is one from a Milwaukee gentleman, who sends the following bill received, as is alleged from WILLIAMS, with the intent to obtain money under false pretences. The original document was printed, and afterwards filled in writing:

LAW, WRENWALL & MINOTT,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants, Steamship Agents,
New-York.—Front-street, San Francisco, Cal.
A. O. LAW. S. W. WRENWALL. W. R. MINOTT.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

Sir:—We have received, per steamer *North Star*, a package of goods, trunks, which have arrived in good condition. The freight from San Francisco amounts to $4, on the receipt of which it will be forwarded to direction as order punctually. Address (postpaid)

A. O. LAW & Co., per R. MINOTT, New-York.

P. S.—None but bankable funds received in payment, and each money, cost at our risk.

### American Bible Society.

A stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society was held at the Bible House, Astor-place, on Thursday last. Hon. LEVERETT BRADISH occupied the Chair, assisted by Hon. B. CROSBY, FRANCIS HALL and BENJ. L. SWAN, Esqrs.

Ten new Auxiliary Societies were recognised, three in Arkansas, and one in each of the States of Georgia, Tennessee, Texas, Kentucky, Missouri, Illinois, and Connecticut.

A letter was read from the Senior Secretary, stating his safe arrival at Charleston with improving health; another from Rev. C. N. RICHTER, at Constantinople, in regard to circulation of the Scriptures in Turkey; and another from the same in regard to the Bible among the Waldenses and in Italy. A letter from Mr. PHILLIPS, in Oregon, shows the destitution of the Scriptures in some portions of that territory. One from Mr. LORD, of Illinois, gives encouraging statements in regard to distribution among the Germans in his field.

Some valuable additions were made to the Society's library.

Grants were made of Bibles and Testaments to Colored Sunday Schools at Louisville, Ky.; others for the use of sailors and soldiers at a navy-yard in Florida; for a Colored Sabbath School at Rossville, S. I.; in English, German, and Arabic, for a new Mission in Africa; to the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, for their Missions among the Chickasaw and Creek Indians; and various others in different languages, including five volumes for the blind.

### School Examination.

The Male Department of Ward School No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, was examined on Friday. A large number of ladies were present. The examination, which was conducted by Superintendent MCKEEN, Professor THOMPSON, Rev. Dr. GILLETTE, Mr. DELAMATER, and the Ward Officers, was very thorough, highly satisfactory, and creditable to Mr. THOMAS FOULKE, the Principal, and his assistants. Several original essays were read by the more advanced pupils. Eighteen pupils were awarded with certificates for punctuality in all their school duties for the past six months.

At the close of the examination the pupils were appropriately addressed by Mr. MCKEEN and others.

### Tribute of Respect.

A neat and appropriate monument has been erected in Greenwood over the grave of the lamented MCNALLY, formerly Principal of the school in Greenwich-avenue. On one side of the pedestal is the usual inscription of name, age, &c., and on the opposite the following:

"The deceased was Principal of Ward School No. 41, N. Y. City. This monument was erected, as a tribute to his memory, by the pupils and officers of said school, in connection with several of his personal friends in the profession."

### Report of Demilt Dispensary for Jan. 1855.

Whole number of patients treated 1,657; new patients 1,575. At the dispensary 1,170; at their dwellings 397. Males 652; females 923. *Nativity*, United States 476; Ireland 1,027; other countries 72. *Result*, sent to the hospital 8; died 18; remaining under treatment 82; prescriptions dispensed during the month 2,904.

### Arrival of the Steamers Florida and Marion.

The steamship *Florida*, Capt. WOODRUFF, from Savannah, arrived Saturday morning. Purser CLARK obliges us with papers and letters. The steamship *Marion*, from Charleston, also arrived on Saturday morning. The Purser obliges us—like a gentleman.

### Mayor's Black Book.

The number of complaints registered on the Mayor's interesting Diary is growing "small by degrees and beautifully less." Some rich developments are from time to time made, and spicy picknings may be culled from that category. Among others we give the following tit bit:

A married woman, residing in the Fourth-avenue, complained that she was arrested about 8 o'clock in the evening of the 1st of February, in the Second-avenue (as she believes,) just after she left the cars, by a red haired policeman, she having a bundle of her own clothing in her arm at the time, on suspicion of being a thief. The policeman took her to a Station-house at Yorkville, and conducted her into a back room, where three or four policemen attempted to search her. Against this proceeding on the part of the men she remonstrated, who forthwith sent for a female who searched, and found nothing upon her person except a pocket-book containing about $4, of which she offered the policeman $1 50, which he accepted, telling her at the same time she would have to be stripped yet before she got clear. She was then put into a room with a bed in it, and while she was in this room a policeman, whom the other officer called "Captain," approached her, and asked her "What have you got to give me?" He then took hold of her hand and squeezed it, and also placed his hand on her foot, and then on her knee in an unclean manner—evidently for the purpose of attempting to prostitute her; she expostulated with him, and told him that he had taken her money, "but that he should not take her man's property," and also that she had been all day from her nursing child, and felt much unbecoming on its account. She then sent to her house to see if she had a child, and after visiting Mr. Law, a dentist, residing in Fourth-avenue, to ascertain her true character, she was liberated at about 11 o'clock at night, and found her husband in great anxiety on her account. The names are for the present suppressed to facilitate the arrest and punishment of the guilty parties.

George W. Badger—that the sidewalk opposite No. 260 Broome-street has caved in, and is very dangerous.

That the occupants of houses along the alley-way between Nos. 63 and 65 Liberty-street, render the street very noxious by throwing dirt of all sorts in it.

That there are no lamps in Pine-street, between Nassau-street and Broadway.

That Henry Reisch, No. 86 James-street, keeps a house of prostitution, and that complainant and his shipmates were dangerously assaulted by the landlord and rowdies in his employ.

A. Jennings, No. 106 Tenth-avenue—That Spring-street, between Clark and Hudson-streets, is encumbered with old carts and wagons, so much so that the stages on the Catharine Ferry line cannot pass.

H. de Byrnes, No. 104 Third-avenue—That the house and premises No. 104 Third-avenue are in an unsafe and dangerous condition.

J. S. Treadwell, No. 59 Fifty-second-street—That Fifty-second-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth-avenues, has been abandoned by the contractor contrary to his contract, and said street is in a dangerous and almost impassable condition.

That Thirty-second-street, between Broadway and Fifth-avenue, has not been cleaned for the last six months.

That Front-street, from Wall-street to Old-slip, has not been cleaned for two months past; the mud now stands one foot six inches, with a very fair prospect of a further rise."

Messrs. Gross and Lowrey—That Seventy-eighth-street, between Third and Fifth-avenues, has not been graded and regulated according to statute, which ordered it to be graded in 1852, to be completed one year from that time; part of it has been done and the balance left in an impassable condition.

### Intercepting Scalawags for Patrons of Corner Cheap Groceries and Groggeries.

The Inspector of Weights and Measures furnishes the following report to the Mayor:

*To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor*:

DEAR SIR: I take pleasure in laying before your Honor a report of my inspection of weights and measures for the month of January, commencing Jan. 4, 1855. I have inspected 2,168 scales, varying from a spring scale to a scale beam, of which 2,105 were correct and 61 were incorrect. Of weights, 7,310, of which 6,610 were correct, and 700 incorrect. Of dry measures, 1,597, of which 517 were correct, and 1080 incorrect or unsealed. Of wet measures, 3,692, of which 1,473 were correct, and 2,219 were incorrect or unsealed.

### U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

THE STEAMER MASSACHUSETTS.

Capt. Goodrich, who is charged with illegally landing out this steamer from Philadelphia, was arrested by Deputy Marshal D. C. Angelos, on Saturday, and held to bail in $2,000.

DR. BRIGHAM, senior Secretary in the American Bible Society, has gone to South Carolina for his health. He has been connected with the Bible Society more than 28 years.

# LONG ISLAND.

### Launch of the U. S. Frigate Sabine.

Nearly twelve thousand people were collected Saturday morning at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, to witness the launch of the U. S. Frigate *Sabine*. Every available spot of earth and stones, and timber were brought in requisition to afford standing places to the numerous throng. Some of the more ambitious, anxious for a better view, made their way up the masts of various vessels in the naval dock. On board of the receiving-ship *North Carolina* were gathered a large number of ladies, assembled to witness the spectacle. A band of music was stationed on the quarter deck of this vessel and in the interim of waiting for high water discoursed enlivening airs to the multitude. The morning was clear but cold, and waiting till high water (nearly 11 o'clock) was found by many present to be not at all funny. A few of lesser resolution and vitality withdrew. Mainly, however, the tedium of cold and delay was endured with great patience and firmness. As the thermometer untowardly varied its range, the men more closely enveloped themselves in their cloaks, while the ladies, half "hiding their diminished heads," shrank mid their multitude of furs. At length ended waiting, and manifold inventions and stale jokes, to make "durance" more endurable, the most frequent and effective of which were cries that the ship was "just off," and the attendant mad rush of men and boys to the edge of the dock to see the sight. The steam-tug *Leviathan* advanced into the naval dock. Shortly after a gun was fired from the starboard of the *North Carolina*, the last prop was being knocked away, the countenances of Commanders BEADY and HUDSON, Superintendents of the launch, suddenly became less elongated, the concourse of men on the upper deck of the *Sabine* commenced swinging their hats with loud hurrahs, the ship was really off at last. After having been on the stocks over thirty years, she leaves her pent-up prison house to roam "in her native element." The launch was most successful. Gliding down with unobtrusive easy, she appeared intensely pleased to escape from her protracted confinement, as she touched the water. She plunged in many feet, and from the impetus given advanced into the stream several hundred yards. The *North Carolina* gave her a good salute, the excited multitude joining in with loud and deafening huzzas. The *Leviathan* towed her immediately to the shell dock in the navy-yard, where she was secured, and for the present remains.

The Marine Guard, under command of Major HARRIS, were in attendance during the launch to preserve order. We noticed present Commodores BOARMAN, SLOATS and MCKEON, and a large number of officers of the navy.

We subjoin a slight sketch of the *Sabine*. In the latter part of 1823 Congress passed an act for the Gradual increase of the navy. Under this act, in January, 1824, was laid the keel of the United States frigate *Sabine*. She was put in frame, planked, her decks laid, and, with the exception of caulking, got ready for launching. Work upon her was suspended during the pendency of difficulties with France, growing out of claims against her for injuries sustained by our commerce. Upon the settlement of these the work was again renewed, but only temporarily. For her preservation, however, in conformity with prevailing usage, she was salted; and, to allow circulation of air, one plank of each deck on each side was removed. She was thus left, and lay untouched till 1846, when the Bureau of Construction ordered the salt to be removed. It was found to corrode and weaken the bolts, and inducing to decay rather than preserving the vessel. In the latter part of the Summer of 1854, in accordance with an act of Congress, the Navy Department ordered to complete the vessel and launch her. BENJAMIN F. DELANO, Esq., Naval Constructor, was appointed to superintend the work. She was found, from lapse of time, so much impaired that her keel had to be entirely removed.

She was remodeled and refastened throughout. She was made twenty-five feet longer; her top altered, and numerous modern improvements otherwise introduced. Her frame is made of live oak, and her planks are all white oak. Her present dimensions are as follows: length in all, 206 feet; length of keel, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 47 feet; depth, 29 feet; tonnage, 2,046. Government measure. Her armament will consist of ten 8 inch 63 cwt. shell guns, twenty 32 pounders of 57 cwt. each, on her gun deck, and sixteen 32 pounders of 33 cwt., and two 8 inch pivot guns of 12,000 pounds each on her spar deck. Her crew, including officers, seamen, landsmen and marines, will number 475 men.

The *Sabine* will be fitted and spurred immediately. She is to be placed in the dry dock for coppering at the earliest opportunity. As a United States frigate, the *Sabine* is intended and will doubtless prove to be a first class vessel. The special service to which she will be called, is not yet advised.

# NEW-JERSEY.

### The Elizabethtown Church Affair.

The Roman Catholic troubles in Elizabethtown, New-Jersey—an account of which was published some time since in the TIMES—have not yet been adjusted. A portion of the congregation of St. Mary's continue in open rebellion against the present regime, and the war is carried on with spirit on both sides. The attacks by the "rebels" are numerous and vigorous, but the "powers that be" defend themselves with energy. The former party, despairing, seemingly, of their success to oust the sexton from power, have been making efforts for the erection of another church in Elizabethport, but the efforts of their diplomats to effect this object have not met with much success.

We have received from the "seat of war" a circular document, *expose* or *pronunciamento*—whichever it may be,—emanating from the Rebel camp, addressed "to the Irish Roman Catholics of Elizabethtown and Elizabethport," and signed by an "Irish Roman Catholic." This document is rather long and "pitches into" the managers of St. Mary's in a style more forcible than courteous.

It says that "many of those who strove hard to lay the Church's foundation have ceased attending divine service for years past, from the imprudent and domineering manner in which the spiritual as well as temporal affairs of the Church appeared to be controlled," and then proceeds to enumerate in detail what the "Rebels" complain of as grievances. As a reason why another church should be erected in Elizabethport, "Irish Roman Catholic" says that "about five hundred, or one half the congregation reside at the 'Port,' two miles from the church. It is impossible that these poor people can attend divine service at St. Mary's this season of the year. Their children must grow up in total ignorance of their religion, or otherwise in infidelity. The father works from dawn to dark, and the mother has more household duties than she can attend to; so the poor little ones must grow up in total ignorance of the precepts of their religion, or otherwise go to the basement of the Protestant Church and imbibe the literature so ingeniously scattered through pro-selytizing tracts and hand-books."

The documents assert that "no people in the world pay better than those belonging to St. Mary's, but you are 'heathens' if you utter a syllable about where all the contributions are going," and adds that "the church and school-house remain a standing testimony to the imprudence and extravagance with which the affairs of St. Mary's Church have been managed. All the neighboring churches in one-fourth the time, and with one-fourth the means, have their churches and school-houses completed. Why is this? Or why is that one thousand Catholics cannot finish one room of a school-house?"

"Irish Roman Catholic" positively asserts that all his and contrary advice, and that the "meddling into holy and canons, and 'theorizing' and behaviouring with this party and that one, won't do any longer. Neither is there any end in terrifying poor servant girls out of their hard-earned wages, for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of the community."

We have no interest in the dispute at Elizabethtown beyond that of public journalists, and give publicity to the affair as a matter of news merely.

### Letter from Father Gavazzi.

*From the New-York Crusader.*

LONDON, Friday, Jan. 18, 1855.

DEAR SECRET. DE CASALI: I perceive, by the American papers, that my return is spoken of, in the most positive and solemn manner. I cannot give this news an open denial, but I must, at least, say that it is much exaggerated. I merely wrote to some friends that I would probably return in the Fall, in case the affairs of Italy presented me from evangelizing my country. It was not, therefore, insulting America, if I spoke of my return as dependent on my not being able to go to Italy; for it is a law of nature, that the love of one's native country must precede any other interest. It is very true, that as things look now in Europe, (the war which is fought in the Crimea being the only idle talk of jealous old women) my return to Italy becomes more and more uncertain, if not impossible; in which case I shall be able to keep my promise to America, perhaps, even before Autumn. Although I am far from believing that Russia will accept the peace, on whatever conditions the allies have offered, which is as if Russia were at the mercy of her enemies; yet I should not be at all surprised that this peace were agreed upon among them, as the great European Powers are ever ready to any cowardice, in order to prevent the rising of oppressed nationalities. The Sacred Alliance, which is fighting under a pretence of saving European civilization, is the first to scorn and oppress that very civilization in its most sacred right, viz.: the independence of each nation. It suffices to England, France and Austria, that their beautiful contrivance of the treaty of Vienna, which was elaborated by the diplomatic assassins of 1815, be not obstructed; as for the rest of mankind, it is a mere zero to them. Therefore, those who expect the independence of Italy from Constitutional England, or Imperial France, are much deluded; while it is a well-known fact that the alliance of Austria was obtained through an agreement sworn to, that the Empire would continue integral, the Italian provinces not excluded. Perceiving, therefore, that my return to Italy is still intercepted, it is natural enough to suppose that I will decide myself on visiting the country which I most like; and if the choice falls at first on America, I don't know who could dispute it to me. It is very certain that my return to America will not be acceptable to everybody; but even this is natural in itself—not only because I have a mission in hand, which cannot, and must not, please the sons of falsehood; but even because in a free land it is necessary that there be a variety in opinions, publicly expressed, according to the old saying. I am well aware that some will set forth their opposition, on my return, under the old pretence that I come to set discord among Protestants and Catholics. Yet, my answer is very simple; is it I who come to create discord, or do I come merely to unmask it? These writers of slumbering peace feign that they are not aware that discord exists in America from the time the Catholics, encouraged by the prayers of so many imported bishops and Jesuits, began openly a shameful opposition to native Protestants. I do not come, therefore, to cause discord, but in many instances I merely come to oppose it, in order to stop it, inasmuch as the true aim of my mission is to rouse Protestant Americanism from its sleep; that it may assume its natural influence and legitimate authority. It is very true that the beggars of Catholic votes could reproach me for this mission of rousing America from her sleep of death; but I have nothing to do with those traitors of their country. Hence, I despise their reproaches. I love America, because she was and must be great with the liberties inherited by her WASHINGTON; and I consider it the duty of every man to warn the lovers of these free American institutions against their foes. If Americanism is to prevail in America, and if the foreign Catholic element attempts to deceive the American spirit by thrusting into its bosom the dagger poisoned in the Vatican, I should consider it as a blessing from heaven if I could be of any use to America by defeating the fatal blow, and recalling her from slumber to a sense of her dignity. If America should fully recover the standing which it had almost totally lost, then the union between Protestants and Catholics will soon appear; for the Catholics being aware that the yoke of Rome cannot be imposed on America, will be satisfied with the free use of their worship in their chapels, without interfering any longer with papal policy, which is precisely the cause of the actual discord.

In whatever light the American people may view my return to America, I will openly say to those of the "mundering peace," that the true enemy of America, and the pernicious man is not he who warns the Americans of the danger, but rather those who import that danger from Rome into America; the surgeon who discovers the wound in order to heal it, is not the assassin, but the murderer who sold to him his infamous knife. Concord is desirable, but liberty is preferable. Peace in America is estimable, but not when it is fatal and murderous to Americanism. It is very certain that if you grant Rome what she asks for, viz.: her immunities, privileges, her ecclesiastical forum, her inquisition and canon-laws, the Catholics will swear an eternal alliance and peace with Protestants. But mind that if Rome obtains in America what she asks for, what will become of Protestantism and Americanism? By such a sacrifice the eye of American concord is very easy; *Solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant*. No, no, no: this is not the concord I mean. Let imported Catholics begin by showing their respect to the spirit of the institutions of the country that received, clothed, and fed them, and then I will cease from putting the Native Americans on their guard against the deceits and snares of Rome. To this question I will apply, with some propriety, the famous sentence of a French economist, addressed to those who proposed to him to abolish the pain of death: "but the assassins must begin by setting the example themselves." Harmony is estimable, but the Catholics must begin by setting the example themselves. By what they have written in their *Shepherd of the Valley, Boston Pilot, New-York Freeman, American Celt, &c. &c.*, together with what has been preached and published by the Lords PURCELL, TIMON, KENRICK, HUGHES, *&c., &c.*, they have threatened, at repeated times, the true existence of American liberties, and, in that case, to expose, oppose, attack, and defeat them, is an act of national charity; it is the duty, nay, the sacred duty of every citizen and every freeman who loves America; this, is the reason why I am never discouraged at the sight of similar battles and opponents.

I will furthermore say that if Rome be allowed to send to America, when suitable to her will and caprice, legions of friars, nuns, Jesuits and bishops, whose only aim is that of promoting the interests and favoring the intolerable despotism of the Papacy, I see no reason why my return to America should be objected to, since no one can deny that I have any other aim except that of promoting Americanism in America; no other mission than that of snatching the American Eagle from the grasp of Pius IX., and restore her to her free flight in the American Capitol. I will here repeat that which I said in one of my lectures: if America is open to the ruffians, murderers, and slaughterers of Papal Rome, why should she be shut against a friend of the Americans?

But if I return in the same manner that I formerly came to America, as the advocate of America for the Americans, it is necessary that my second visit be the same as my first coming, quite privately, nay, without any public demonstration. It is not from vain hypocrisy that I speak, but from an inward conviction of my heart, fully aware that any public demonstration would endanger my mission: if I have friends in the United States, I have also enemies. Therefore, they must not have occasion to suspect or to reproach. A public reception, such as I have read of in some papers, would only ruin my mission, inasmuch as I should be considered as appertaining to some party, while, on the contrary, I cannot [illegible] *of America and of Protestantism in the full sense of their party*. I call, to this subject, the attention of those who sympathize with my views, in order that they may see that I owe the greatest part of my success in America to the private manner in which I arrived. God blessed the missionary who had come to America relying on his talents. Experience must have taught my friends that those houses invaded so publicly on some individual, especially if he be a foreigner, always end to the confusion of the individual himself and of his mission.

By similar public demonstrations, the much only is created, too many prejudices are entertained, too many mediocrities offended, too many ambitious discouraged, so to hope that they should be of any [illegible]

would use [illegible] made. Before the notice [illegible] to Boston did not let I should be compelled to anticipate his departure. I therefore insist that the Committee be my particular guest, in order to prevent any public reception from friends, allowing that I return to America. At [illegible] arrival a quiet, private group of those name [illegible] found on my return from Canada, this will be much more acceptable to me, it will please, without [illegible] fearing the accessibilities of any case. Let [illegible] be understood, otherwise, my friends would [illegible] from too much enthusiasm, the failure of my future mission. God knows it; and to Him only do I appeal. I do not return to America for the sake of gratifying my vanity, but to carry, myself also, my last stone to the monument which represents America as greeting to the *Spirit of '76*, in the direction of an Executive truly American. I do not dissemble my sentiments; my ambition is to see America once more Americanized. Even on my death-bed, it will be a source of consolation to me to remember that I have cooperated towards saving American liberties from Papal invasion and influences, thus saving to America the free preaching and the glory of the Divine Gospel of Jesus Christ.

ALEXANDER GAVAZZI.

### German Socialism in Richmond.

*From the Richmond Examiner, Feb. 2.*

Some time during the Summer and hot and exciting caucus of 1852, a newspaper of Baltimore, printed in the German language, which we believe has long since flickered out, published the constitution and platform of a newly arrived and very verdant set of Germans in Richmond, who had organized themselves into an association with a high-sounding and philosophical name, which we forget. The poor devils had evidently come over to America with the Red Republican notion that freedom means license, and that they had only to dub the most abominable infidelity and incendiarism with the name Reform, to be entitled in this "free country" to agitate and organize for carrying it into execution. The fact that they published in Richmond, in the metropolis of the oldest and largest slaveholding State of the Union, such "demands" as the following, shows the exceedingly stupid ignorance and imbecility of the petition demandant:

We demand: Universal suffrage. The election of all officers by the people. The abolition of the Presidency. The abolition of the Senate, so that the Legislature shall consist of only one branch. The right of the people to call their representatives (cashier them) at their pleasure. The right of the people to change the Constitution when they like. All lawsuits to be conducted without expense. A department of the Government to be set up for the purpose of promoting immigration. A reduced term for acquiring citizenship. Abolition of all neutrality. Intervention in favor of every people struggling for liberty. A perfect development of the principles of personal freedom and liberty of conscience; consequently: Abolition of laws for the observance of the Sabbath. Abolition of prayers in Congress. Abolition of oath upon the Bible. Repeal of all laws requiring a religious test before taking an office. Taxation of church property. A prohibition of incorporation of all church property in the name of corporations. Abolition of land monopoly. Ad valorem taxation of property. Amelioration of the condition of the working class, by lessening the time of work to eight hours for grown persons and to five hours for children; by the cooperation of Mechanics' Associations and Benevolent Societies; by granting a preference to mechanics before all other creditors; by establishing an asylum for permanently disabled mechanics without means, at the public expense. Education of poor children by the State. Taking possession of the railroads for the State. The promotion of education, by the introduction of free schools, with the power of enforcing the attendance of rich and their children to school, and prohibition of all clerical influence; by instructing in the German language; by establishing a German University. Hand supporting of the slave emancipation exertions of CASSIUS M. CLAY by congressional laws. Abolition of the Christian system of punishment, and introduction of the human amelioration system. Abolition of capital punishment.

When these monstrous dogmas were first

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 5, 1855.

### The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Proceedings in Congress; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. Price, in wrappers ready for mailing, 6¼ cents per copy.

### Who Shall Pay the Bill?

Supposing that the great blessing of Peace can be restored to Europe—that Russia accedes to the Four primary conditions laid down by the allied Powers as the basis of pacification—that all parties can and do so arrange matters as to retire from the contest without any material loss of national honor, there yet remains one thing to be considered and adjusted, and that is, on whom shall fall the heavy cost of the war. Already has England incurred an outlay of over Twenty Millions sterling, *with the certainty that a large additional sum* will be required to bring home her naval and military armaments, and reduce her establishments *to simply a protective*, from an offensive, position. France has had an outlay even greater than that incurred by England, and, to provide for the future, is now raising a loan of Five Hundred Million Francs. Austria, although not actually a belligerent, has had to put her armies on the war-establishment, which has involved a great outlay. What the cost of her armed neutrality may have been to Prussia, is scarcely a question for consideration, because, in common fairness, Prussia is not entitled to have such expenditure taken into account. But we certainly do not exaggerate when we declare that the expenditure of France, England, and Austria, on account of the war, or rather on account of increasing their military and naval establishments, and setting them in fighting array, as they have been for the last nine months, cannot be less than between Fifty and Sixty Millions sterling. There is another expenditure upon which no price can be set:—there is the outlay of human life, and there is a countless amount of bodily and mental suffering, not only to the combatants but to their relatives, which money cannot mitigate nor pay for.

*The cost of the war, on the part of Russia*, can scarcely be calculated. It must have been enormous. But its amount does not enter into the present discussion, because there cannot be any pretence, any claim on the part of the Czar for the liquidation of this amount (whatever it may be) or any part of it. The party who has caused the expenses—who commenced the fray, is liable for the amount; unless, indeed, those concerned wish to waive the liability.

Setting the cost of the war at twenty-five millions sterling to France and England, respectively, the question arises—what part, if any, of this outlay shall be reimbursed by Russia, which undoubtedly caused it. For unless the Czar had made military occupation of the Principalities, the Allied Powers would not have risen in arms, ostensibly to defend Turkey.

It was the custom of NAPOLEON to make each of his wars pay its own expenses. When he entered a capital, when he conquered a kingdom, he levied heavy contributions, to defray the cost of each expedition. Without this—which, *for the most part, kept* the actually national expenditure of France within comparatively small limits—he could not have carried on the long war which raged, with the brief intermission of the short peace of Amiens, 1802-3, during the first fifteen years of the present century. But in the present contest with Russia, no belligerent has had the power of levying contributions—for there has not yet been any conquest. The point is—should peace now be restored, what payment shall Russia make towards the costs incurred by the Allies for the war which was the consequence of the Czar's overt acts against Turkey?

For such indemnity there is precedent enough. The Treaty of Paris (November, 1815,) affords it. The Allied Powers then treating with France exacted a contribution of 700,000,000 francs ($140,000,000) as an indemnity for the expense of their armaments during the brief but decisive campaign of 1815. *Nor was this all.* France also had to pay 735,000,000 francs ($147,000,000) to the Allied Powers to compensate them for the contributions which NAPOLEON had exacted from them during the war, as well as 100,000,000 francs ($20,000,000) to the lesser powers who had subsequently joined the alliance. These payments make a total of 1,535,000,000 francs, ($307,000,000,) a sum which showed how thoroughly France had been subjugated by the conspiracy of Crowned Heads. Of this immense amount, nearly one-half was paid as indemnity for the expense of the armaments equipped and sent out in consequence of NAPOLEON's return from Elba. That is, considering France as the aggressor, (such as the Allies now consider Russia,) the expenses of the war of 1815 were exacted from and reimbursed by her.

At that time England—proudly claiming to be Arbiter of the Nations—magnanimously declined accepting any part of the indemnity. Austria took one-fourth of the whole amount. Prussia, the Netherlands, Sardinia, Hamburg, Bavaria, Rome, Hanover, and others, shared in proportion. England, which had added six hundred millions sterling to her National Debt during the whole term of the war, and had spent one hundred millions in the three months' campaign of 1815, waived all claim to compensation. But circumstances and feelings are much different now. John Bull no longer thinks that Glory cannot be too dearly paid for, and shows signs of grumbling at the cost of the present war of Russia, small as that cost is compared with the lavish outlay formerly, and will scarcely consent that Russia, which has caused, should not reimburse it, even partially. Nor is it likely that France, which was compelled to make heavy payments for the war expenses of hostile and victorious Europe in 1815, will now let Russia pass scot-free. If Russia *should* escape, leaving the Allies to pay their own expenses, then the Czar may claim the credit of being at once the most successful and fortunate Sovereign of Europe.

In this view of the case, it would certainly be surprising, if when the terms of peace come to be fully discussed, the Money Question of indemnity should not be made a *sine qua non* by the Western Powers. Yet our London Correspondent, in a recent letter, writes that the entire absence of any mention of this point in the preliminaries at Vienna has already excited attention, and strengthened the belief that the English Ministry at least is anxious to make peace on any terms—in other words, by waiving all claim to a reimbursement of the expenses of the War.

### War Makes Way with Gold.

The Eastern *question* and *the War which* has grown out of it have made sad havoc with the Gold reserve of England and France. *Before the question had assumed a serious* aspect in 1853, the two national banks in Paris and London held about two hundred and thirty-seven millions dollars *in* their vaults—the French Bank $121,000,000, and the English $116,000,000. They have been losing it ever since, and singular to say, in the face of the receipt during the two years, 1853-54, of about sixty millions from Australia and eighty millions—including direct shipments from San Francisco, not entered at the Custom-House—from the United States. This is exclusive of the import into England and France of Silver and other bullion from Mexico and the South Pacific Coast, of which we take no account on the score of the War question; that silver being *reshipped*, for the most part to China. To sum up the Gold investment—

| | |
|---|---|
| BEFORE THE WAR. | |
| Bank of France reserve | $121,000,000 |
| Bank of England | 116,000,000 |
| Total | $237,000,000 |
| SINCE IMPORTED. | |
| From Australia to London | 60,000,000 |
| United States to London and Paris | 68,000,000 |
| San Francisco to London and Paris | 12,000,000 |
| Grand total | $377,000,000 |
| PRESENT RESERVE. | |
| Bank of France | $72,000,000 |
| Bank of England | 62,000,000 |
| | 134,000,000 |
| To be accounted for | $243,000,000 |

The export statistics of England would *show that about $203,000,000 of the precious* metals left that country during the two years —$125,000,000 in 1853, and $78,000,000 in *1854—for the Continent and the Indies*, but as much of it first went to France, we are of course left without any authentic record by which to form an opinion of the vast sums that crossed the Rhine into the neutral States of Germany, or of the cost, in actual Gold, sent to the seat of war for the support of the Armies of Turkey and her Allies in Eastern Europe. That only an inconsiderable portion, comparatively speaking, of the large sum unaccounted for, remains in circulation in France and England, appears to be quite certain from the facts before us. There has yet been no commercial revulsion in either country to produce distrust; no want of confidence in the Governments to induce a spirit of hoarding among the people. The Public Funds have been active, and for most of the time at peace prices. The new Public Loans have been eagerly taken, and at good round rates, compared with the current value of money for other purposes, so that the conclusion is almost irresistible that the War, by actual expenditures in the East, and by the advantages in trade and money exchanges which it has indirectly afforded to Germany and other neutral States on the Continent, has cost France and England about *two hundred millions of Gold*. This, we are aware, leaves a small sum to add to the circulation of coin among the people, less than the United States have been able to save out of the two years' acquisition from California; but we doubt whether this estimate could be reasonably reduced.

We have been led to these remarks from the last returns of the Bank of France, which are furnished in our files by the steamer *Union*. The Gold reserve of that institution decreased in a single month $6,440,000, at a time when English Bankers and the Bank of England were sending across the Channel from three to six millions *a week*. By the last return the Bank in London shows a loss of $5,640,000. During the last four months the Bank in Paris diminished its reserve $27,090,000. So that the process of depletion is going on as rapidly as ever, and will, as surely as the War continues, and the German States are suffered to occupy a neutral position. As a business operation, Prussia and Austria have played the game of diplomacy with skill and adroitness. Prussia has been growing rich by the transit and manufacturing trade with Russia, and the bankers of Austria and the smaller German States have been accumulating gold in vast sums by the turn of exchanges against the Western Powers, which the War has brought about, and promises to continue to their profit. Why should they not prolong, if possible, the diplomatic fooleries at Vienna!

### The Barber-shops Closed.

There was quite a general closing of the barber-shops yesterday,—not by force of law, but by consent of the profession, for the most obvious and excellent reasons. But the beard-raising world was not generally aware of it, and great was the mortification, terrible the annoyance, and extreme the profanity, in consequence. Some gentlemen who never keep a razor and depend upon their Sunday morning "shave" and shampooing for their week's stock of head cleanliness, were sadly out. Some who never have their mustaches dyed except on Sunday morning, had to make their calls in exceedingly unpleasant trim,—their brown beards being relieved by a back-ground of the undyed,—as *if it were an auburn* stubble upon a field of snow. Some who never went to church without pomatum before, went now to bed—"having bad colds" or "desperate head-aches." A hundred chins streamed with blood drawn by unskillful self-shavers, with instruments all unused to the job and for which none can truly calculate at the first attempt. Meanwhile, barber's clerks, who generally are slaves of a Sunday, went free. Some went to church and of course some did not; but all agreed that to rest one day in seven was a blessed thing for them, and, provided all boss-barbers would agree to it, just as feasible for them as for dry goods merchants.

### The Stolen Boy.

In another column we give the statement of young FRANK HERNANDEZ, and those of Consul HOUGHTON and Mr. CARNOSELI, the father's agent, in regard to the "kidnapping case" which startled the town on Friday afternoon. We do not pretend to settle which party has best earned the title of "kidnappers," since their statements exactly disagree on the essential points. *If there* had been no guardian here, the authority of the Consul and agent certainly was sufficient to justify them in the quiet way that they attempted. But whatever "powers" they bore, the uncle was doubtless justifiable in retaining the lad when he expressed a wish to stay, seeing that he was informed of no such powers, and they were to him only like any other two Spaniards who should attempt to remove a lad from a Yankee school without authority. FRANK says he did not want to go back to Cuba. His late captors ask why, if he was forcibly detained, he did not run away in the morning, since he went out alone and was hindered by no one from going where he chose while at the hotel. We are not aware that the uncle has been made the boy's *legal* guardian, but he was acting as such—feeding him, caring for him and paying his bills. *It is a curious case certainly*, but we are not sure that anything more will come of it.

### Fever and Ague in the Outskirts.

In publishing the communication with the above head on Friday, we were not unaware that we were throwing a "Stone" at glass houses. The letters in reply, that have come in, load down our table. Anxious *to do* all justice to the "outskirts," especially at this season, when the folly and tyranny of landlords drive us to studious meditations of the desirability for future residences, we can only admit a few specimens of the answers that have reached us. The first puts it very strong for Morrisania. It is headed

NO SHAKES AT MORRISANIA.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I am a native of Morrisania, lived there constantly for twenty-three years, and have visited it frequently for twenty years past; and will venture to say that no place in the world is more healthful. I never knew a case of fever and ague there, except such as come from other localities, and for the first twenty years of my life, never saw a person afflicted with it. There are many now living there over 80 years of age, who have never known a case in the town. Let Mr. S. please stand corrected.

TRUTH.

In his lecture, a week or two since, Mr. PYCHER denied that the Mosquito coast was unhealthy, and pointed to himself as an instance of one who had lived there and come off alive. An ex-Governor of Liberia has often assured us of the *entire healthfulness* of the West African coast, though he claims great medical experience "for dealing so long with its horrid fevers!" But if truth speaks truly, this is an exemption even greater than we expected a native could claim for Morrisania.

Another from the Highlands of Manhattan writes as follows:

Your correspondent "STONE" evidently has never traveled towards the upper part of this Island on the Hudson River, or he would not say that this section is afflicted with fever and ague, or fever of any kind. There is not a spot in the whole State, so perfectly salubrious and so entirely free of any tendency to these complaints, as the Highlands of New-York City, which commences at One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street, and terminate at Spuyten Duyvel Creek, about four miles by half a mile wide; the Kingsbridge road being the eastern boundary. The water is easily obtained all over this hill, at a depth of ten to fifteen feet, and softer than the Croton, usually.

TRAWETS.

Another writes from Orange, N. J., pledging his word that there is, within one hour's ride of the City Hall, a fine village with good schools, churches, water and air, and never any fever and ague.

Another from Long Island offers to raise a score of villages along the omnibus, city and Long Island Railroad routes, within the limit named, where they have "no great shakes" at any time.

Another, from Fort Washington, says of "STONE's" charge, that:

This is *news* to the inhabitants of our place. Perhaps we shall shortly see a Beaver-street merchant, who has resided at Fort Washington twenty years; a distinguished lawyer, in this City, who has resided there over ten years; and many gentlemen, merchants, brokers and lawyers, doing business in the City, who have resided there from three to ten years, taking the alarm at this *discovery*, and fleeing from high land (some 250 feet above the river) which has hitherto proved healthy and delightful, and entirely free from fever and ague, and locating in some *healthy* region (if it can be found.) Then, "Stone" might be induced to locate himself in this deserted place, in order to determine whether he had not given a false alarm! but at present, the "grapes are sour," and I suspect the inhabitants will conclude to remain, at least for the present.

I do not mean to say that he cannot be accommodated with fever and ague at Fort Washington (as others may, possibly have been) by sleeping on the grass, exposing himself to drenching rains, or indulging in any other gross and unnecessary irregularity. But any of our City Parks afford equal facilities for contracting disease. Against acts of imprudence of this, or the like kind, I believe Fort Washington would not protect him, so healthy as it has proved.

A RESIDENT.

The last portion of this communication we suspect ought to have been affixed to each of the others. Few can truly say as our correspondent at Yorkville does, that "they don't know what 'the shakes' are except from books, and from strangers who come in and tell them about it,"—"aye," says he, growing warm, "*we are so clear of it here and of all* mortal diseases that when we get tired of life and want to die, positively we have to sell out and go to Harlem, where the facilities are all that could be desired." It is proper to add that our Harlem correspondent affirms that he will engage to take upon his own person for five years to come, all the fevers and agues that emanate from their miasmatic flats if we will only rid them of President DEAN's crushing Railroad monopolies and secure them a right of way to town by paying a decent commutation. We shall not, of course, take without a grain of allowance the statements of all who write us—knowing as we do that some of them have cottages to let, and some lots to sell. But from apothecaries, as to how much quinine they sell, and from the doctors, as to whether they have a practice worth boasting about "in the outskirts," we should really like to hear. Doubtless, it is true that intermittents override all other diseases in our suburbs, and that most fashions of febrile sickness put on the intermittent form. *But it must not be forgotten that all* over town, too, it is somewhat so; and that in the unpaved parts of the City fever and ague is of every day occurrence.

### Senator Wilson's Anti-Slavery Sentiments.

Those interested in political matters will not fail to read the confession of faith of Gen. WILSON of Massachusetts, the newly-elected United States Senator, which we publish this morning. The occasion was the delivery of one of the regular series of Anti-Slavery Lectures. The lecturer, Mr. BURLINGAME, had addressed the audience in much the same strain as that held by Rev. H. W. BEECHER at the Tabernacle lately. He concluded with "defending" the "new movement" which had elected to the United States Senate for four years a champion of freedom.

Then Mr. WILSON, who, with ROBERT RANTOUL, Gov. GARDNER, and others, occupied a *seat on the platform, was called out, and he* unhesitatingly endorsed all that the lecturer had said. Mr. BURLINGAME had said, in telling what he would do, in substance that he would:

1st, repeal the Nebraska bill; 2d, repeal the Fugitive Slave law; 3d, abolish Slavery in the District of Columbia; 4th, abolish the Inter-State Slave-trade; next he would declare that Slavery should not spread to one inch of the Territory of the Union; he would then put the Government actually and perpetually on the side of freedom—by which he meant that a bright-eyed boy in Massachusetts should have as good a chance for promotion in the navy as a boy of one of the first families in Virginia. He would have our foreign Consuls take side with the noble KOSSUTH and against the Papal butcher BEDINI. He would have Judges who believe in a higher law, and in an Anti-Slavery constitution, an Anti-Slavery Bible and an Anti-Slavery God! *Having thus denationalized Slavery*, he would not menace it in the States where *it exists, but would say to the States, it is* your local institution; hug it to your bosoms until it destroys you. *But he would say, you must let our freedom alone.*

This, then, may be taken as the Anti-Slavery platform of the Senator who succeeds to the seat of EDWARD EVERETT in the Senate. It is not necessary, then, to remark that the rumor which has so currently been circulated, that the General had forsworn his late principles, was only a baseless rumor.

### Facing Round.

The Cabinet is not to be broken up. The *Herald* has been awarded the list of dead letters in the New-York Post-Office. The predictions of its Washington Correspondents have been formally repudiated. They were prompted, quoth the editor, by the enemies of Mr. MARCY, to displace him from the State Department. But they are not to succeed. Mr. MARCY is to remain. And so, we presume, is the Postmaster General. The public knew as much three weeks ago, when the breaking-up process of the *Herald* was in full play. There was not a single member of the Cabinet who did not smile at the fabrications, out of the whole cloth, of the *Herald* letter writers. There was never so little prospect of a change in the President's counsels.

But there is to be a break up we are told in the New-York Custom-House. This was a certainty with the veracious oracle in Fulton-street three days ago, but a little doubtful yesterday morning. "It is now intimated, by interested parties, that Collector REDFIELD, of New-York, has never intimated a desire to be relieved." The rumors to the contrary, therefore, say these parties, are false. We make *little doubt that such is the case. The Herald*, probably, knew they were without authority from Mr. REDFIELD or any friend authorized to speak for him when it made the original suggestion. We have pretty good reason to add that Collector REDFIELD is not the sort of man likely to give up a fat appointment. He is well to do in the world, to be sure, but is not of a temperament to feel oppressed by the weight of wealth, even though it should be increased at the public crib.

### Perfidious Austria!

Eight or ten months have been passed in sterile expectations on our side, and with increasing confidence, and offensive as well as defensive powers, on that of Russia. And yet, in so far as Austrian cooperation is concerned, we have not advanced a single practical step, nor has the burden of war cast upon our shoulders been lightened or relieved by the weight of a single musket ball.

[*London Chronicle, by the Africa.*

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

The above ought to have been nothing new to our English journalist. The perfidy of Austria had grown into a proverb before the days of the immortal SHAKSPEARE. It dates back at least to the grant of Magna Charta—the reign of King JOHN, according to this great author. Perhaps, it might be added, in legal parlance, that it dates from the time whereof the memory of man runneth not to the contrary. Hear the apostrophe in "King John," Act III, Scene I:

War! war! no peace! peace is to me a war.
O Austria! thou dost shame
That bloody spoil: Thou slave, thou wretch, thou coward,
Thou little valiant, great in villainy!
Thou ever strong upon the stronger side!
Thou fortune's champion, that dost never fight
But when her humorous ladyship is by
To teach thee safety! thou art perjured, too,
And sooth'st up greatness. What a fool art thou—
A ramping fool; to brag, and stamp, and swear
Upon my party! Thou cold-blooded slave,
Hast thou not spoke like thunder on my side?
Been sworn my soldier? bidding me depend
Upon thy stars, thy fortune, and thy strength?
And dost thou now fall over to my foes?
Thou wear a lion's hide! doff it for shame,
And hang a calf's skin on those recreant limbs.

W. N.

### Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—*The continued* demand for seats justifies the management in repeating "Cinderella" every evening this week. The success of this spectacle opera has been thorough and complete. During the recent dull season this theatre alone has been prosperous and crowded. There is no doubt that English Opera might be permanently established in New-York, especially by this company, whose repertoire is extensive and excellent. When "Cinderella" shall have satisfied the public, other novelties will be produced. Amongst those already in readiness we may mention "The Marriage of Georgette," music by VICTOR MASSE; "The Queen of the Day," music by EDWARD FITZWILLIAM, &c.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mrs. MOWATT's Comedy of "Fashion" is announced for performance to-night. The cast seems a strong one, and includes the names of BURTON, FISHER, JORDAN, JOHNSTON, &c. To-morrow Mr. BURTON produces another novelty called "The Player's Plot; or, The Manager and the Minister."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MORTON's Comedy of "Town and Country" will be repeated to-night, together with the "Critic."

To-morrow Mr. BLAKE, the popular comedian, takes his benefit. "Fashion" and the "Last Man" are the pieces announced.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The "Circus" still holds out here. A variety of new entertainments are announced for the week.

*The landlord* of the establishment has obtained an ejectment against the present tenants, and they will, we presume, surrender the theatre after the *present week. There is an on dit that Mr. BURTON* has become the future lessee of this house. *He will have up-hill* work even with his popularity, to make it succeed. The house has been grossly mismanaged and is in bad repute with theatre going folk. The first thing Mr. BURTON should do is to make the house cheerful by narrowing the stage. That extensive slit is the ugliest thing of the kind ever attempted in New-York. With the stage as at present constructed, Comedy and Farce are impossible. The tact and talent of Mr. BURTON may resuscitate the fortunes of this theatre.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT continues at this establishment, and, assisted by the members of the dramatic company, plays one or two of his "celebrated characters" every night. This afternoon "Ambrose Gwinnett;" evening, "Corsican Brothers" and "Black-eyed Susan."

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 472 Broadway. Ethiopian Minstrelsy of the *best and most varied kind, every evening.*

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway. Comic version of "Lucia di Lammermoor," with all the gems unmutilated, every evening.

DONALDSON'S OPERA-HOUSE, Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway. This new company appears to be rapidly gaining in public estimation. A good bill for to-night.

### Musical Publications.

We have received from J. ALFRED NOVELLO, No. 389 Broadway, the first four parts of NOVELLO's "Library for the Diffusion of Musical Knowledge." Under this title Mr. NOVELLO proposes to reprint at cheap rates a variety of standard *treatises on the Art and Science of Music. In the* four numbers before us he has fulfilled the promise *of his prospectus by issuing*

1. Cherubini's Treatise on Counterpoint and Fugue.
2. Dr. Marx's General Musical Instruction.
3. Fetis' Treatise on Choir and Chorus Singing.
4. Mozart's Succinct Thorough Bass School.

Of CHERUBINI's Counterpoint it is unnecessary *to speak. As a learned, lucid, and complete system*, it stands alone. The student cannot dispense with its aid. It may be unreservedly praised and recommended. Mrs. NOVELLO's edition is issued in octavo shape like his Oratorios, and is from a new translation made by Mr. COWDEN CLARKE. The proofs have been carefully revised and compared with both French and German editions. The musical portion is under the editorship of Mr. JOSIAH PITTMAN, the celebrated organist. All the magnificent examples of Fugue have been reproduced in music type, and the elaborate analogies of their composition is made prominent by explanations printed in small type over each passage referred to. This edition of CHERUBINI's masterpiece is incomparably the best we have seen in the English language.

Dr. MARX's treatise contains more general information about Music than any work yet published. Its greatest fault is that it aims at too much. It is sketchy—as any work must be that commences with the simplest rudiments and proceeds step by step to the mysteries of composition. As a landmark it will be useful to the student. An admirable index greatly enhances its value.

FETIS, in the preface to his treatise says: "That which I propose is to call the attention of heads of schools, directors of music and chapel masters, to the necessity of perfecting the execution of music in vocal masses, and to point out to them the progressive steps by which that aim may be attained." The exercises are admirably selected and the remarks of M. FETIS forcible and to the point.

MOZART's succinct Thorough-bass is a clear, well-written system of rules and illustrations. With a master we should think it sufficient; without a master, rather dry study.

In addition to the above works we have received from the same publisher, "The Organ, and its constructions; a systematic hand-book for Organists, Organ-builders, &c. Translated from the German of J. J. SEIDEL." The design of this work is explained in the preface—to acquaint organists with the mechanism of the organ, and to enable them thereby to remedy small faults and prevent larger ones; to warn those who undertake the erection of organs, and supply necessary information for their guidance. So far as we are capable of judging, the work seems to answer these purposes.

FOREIGN MUSICAL.—Our correspondent "Dick Tinto" writes, under date of Florence, Jan. 13, of the new American Prima Donna: "I learn from Milan that the success of Miss HENSLER increased upon the subsequent performances of "Linda," and that she is called out three times a night. Her father, I regret to say, worn out by two years' anxiety, is gradually sinking under the effects of the stroke he received on the very day of her first appearance. It is not supposed that he can recover; and it is in this distressing position and under these harassing circumstances that the young *débutante* is compelled to sing in the alternate nights. I expect daily to read in the Milan *Gazette* a scorching criticism of the 'negligent, inattentive style in which the Prima Donna executed her part last night;' one's mind would be so likely to be withdrawn from the business of the stage, and intent on its own individual tragedy. Under such auspices a soprano could hardly fail to displease the complacent feuilletonists, attuned to music by a good dinner and a happily progressing digestion, and sure to feel personally injured if the singer is distraught, or *Linda* is flesh and blood, with human affections and womanly sensibilities. Thus far, however, the severe trials which Miss HENSLER is undergoing have not in any way affected the credit of her performances, or lessened the probabilities of her success."

### Foreign Theatricals.

The "Alcestis" of EURIPIDES has been translated from the original Greek, or a translation of it has been adapted by Mr. SPICER, of London, and performed at the St. James Theatre, London. "A great portion of the play," says the critic of the *News of the World*, "has been rewritten by Mr. SPICER, and the dying moments of the heroine and hilarious gayety of *Hercules*, are nearly all the scenes that have been especially resorted to as regards the original play. As a spectacle, its merits are great. Putting aside EURIPIDES and looking at it as a classical drama, it is a highly picturesque and elegant piece." Miss VANDENHOFF is highly praised as *Alcestis*. The music was led by Sir HENRY BISHOP, lord and master of Madame ANNA B., now on tying the delightful society of the fascinating old BOCHSA in California.

SCRIBE's new drama of the "*Czarina*" has been produced at the Theatre Français, Paris, the Emperor and Empress being present. RACHEL appeared as *Catherine*. Though well received it is not likely to be classed among the *chefs d'œuvres* of the author—says an English paper.

### Domestic Items.

HACKETT played *Falstaff* in "Henry IV." and "Merry Wives of Windsor," at the Boston Theatre last week—Tuesday evening last—off nights—to crowded houses.

Miss KIMBERLY has been playing a star engagement with BATES, at Cincinnati, supported by Mr. J. G. HANLEY in the principal male characters. Mr. HANLEY is an immense favorite.

The same success appears to have attended Miss MAKEAH's performances at Louisville, Ky., that has everywhere marked her progress thus far. The papers speak of her acting in the most eulogistic terms.

Since the above paragraph was written, we have heard by telegraph that a fire broke out in the rooms occupied by Miss MAKEAH at the Galt House, Louisville, on the evening of the 1st inst., by which they were destroyed, and damage done to the amount of about six or eight thousand dollars. We regret to learn that Miss MAKEAH's wardrobe, which was entirely new and very costly, having been made of the best materials, was entirely destroyed. Her stage jewels alone, which were imported from Paris, cost about fifteen hundred dollars. This loss will seriously embarrass the movements of the young actress, for it is a work of no small amount to get together a fine wardrobe.

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT terminated an engagement at the Boston Museum on Friday evening last. Mr. HACKETT has been performing at the Boston Theatre, appearing on Wednesday in the character of Falstaff "to the fullest house," says the Boston *Herald*, "and the most discriminating audience that has ever gathered within the walls of that theatre."

Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN was performing, last week, at the Albany Museum. The Knickerbocker of that city calls him "a child of genius," and adds that "he represented the character of *Hamlet forty successive nights at Drury-lane Theatre, London*, to overwhelming audiences." That is not so bad, for a "child."

### GREAT FIRE IN FULTON-STREET.

### The Sun Building in Danger.

At about 1½ o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the Lithograph establishment of GEO. W. HATCH & Co., on the third floor of No. 142 Fulton-street.

The fire spread rapidly, and in a short time the entire upper portion of the building and No. 142 adjoining, occupied by E. MCWOOD, bookbinder; SUTTON, printer; HUNT's *Merchants' Magazine* office and others were in flames.

*Two o'clock, A. M.*—The whole of Nos. 142 and 140 are in flames, and the fire is spreading rapidly on either side. GOULD's Fulton Hotel is also in imminent danger.

The firemen and police are present in large numbers, and the most active exertions are being made *to save the stock and fixtures of the burning* stores.

The buildings on fire are all of brick—some four, and some five stories in height—and are filled with stores and offices of different kinds.

The damage is already considerable, and promises to be very large.

*Twenty Minutes of Three o'clock A. M.*—The fire is extending towards Nassau-street.

VINCENT's clothing store, and PRICE & SON's label establishment, are destroyed.

The fire has just reached the *Sun* building, but the firemen are sanguine of saving it.

### Fires Yesterday.

*There was quite a number of fires in the City* yesterday, but none of them were of much consequence.

At 1½ A. M. a fire was discovered in the grocery store of FRANCIS MURPHY, corner of Eighteenth-street and Seventh-avenue. It was promptly extinguished. The damage did not amount to over $150. The building was of wood, and was occupied in the upper part by three families. Officers FISHER and TATE were fortunately in the vicinity, and discovered the fire before it had made much headway. Had not the fire been discovered so quickly, the occupants of the building would be in great danger of their lives. MURPHY, the proprietor of the grocery, was insured for $650 on his stock and $50 on his fixtures. Circumstances leading to the supposition that he had fired his premises, he was, by order of the Fire Marshal, arrested, and is now in the Tombs awaiting examination.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a fire, originating from a defective stove-pipe, occurred in a room in building No. 89 Reade-street, occupied as a jeweler's workshop. But little damage was done.

At 3 o'clock P. M. an alarm was caused by the burning of a table in a livery stable, corner of Stanton and Mangin-streets. The fire was accidental.

An alarm for the Sixth District, at 5 P. M., proceeded from a tenement in Eleventh-street, in which a slight fire took place.

### City Mortality.

The whole number of deaths in this City during the past week, according to the official report of the City Inspector, was 511, viz.: 87 men, 95 women, 172 girls, and 157 boys, showing an increase of 74 over the mortality of the week previous. There were 6 deaths of appoplexy, 13 of bronchitus, 5 of congestion of the lungs, 61 of consumption, 55 of inflammation of the lungs, 7 of congestion of the brain, 10 of diarrhea, 21 of dropsy in the head, 10 of dysentery, 14 of typhus fever, 7 of disease of the heart, 13 of inflammation of the brain, 7 of palsy, and 2 of small-pox. There were 108 deaths in the public institutions—66 at the Emigrant Hospital, and 14 at the Almshouse. The nativity table gives 348 natives of the United States, 78 of Ireland, 62 of Germany, 9 of England, and the balance distributed among various European countries.

### Corn Entered Free at the Cape De Verde Islands.

CONSULATE GENERAL OF PORTUGAL,
New-York, Monday, Feb. 5, 1855.

By Decree of 31st December, 1854, the Portuguese Government permits the entry free of duty, until July 1855, of Corn and Corn Meal in the Cape De Verde Islands, in vessels of all nations.

### BUSINESS NOTICES.

LINEN DAMASK.—LINEN SHEETING.—JUST RECEIVED 500 pieces Linen Diaper and Table Damask from auction, ranging from 2s to 6s worth 50 per cent. to manufacture. Damask and spot napkins $1 50 the dozen, worth 18s. Irish shirting and fronting of the best make from 2s to 4s, which cost to land from 25 to 28c per yard. Barnsley sheeting from 8-4 to 12-4 wide, from 20 to 25 the yard less than can be bought in the city. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!!—FROM AUCTION AT COLUMBIAN Hall, No. 281 Grand-st., 500 pieces Black Gros de Rhine and Italian Silks from 4s. to 8s., worth 75c. and $1 25 the yard; 400 pieces Rich Brocade and Figured Silks from 6s. to 10s.; 600 pieces, choice colors, Plain and Cameleon Silks, from 5s. to 8s., worth 68½c. and $1 50 per yard, and an endless variety of Harlequin and Satin Plaid Silks, at prices less than the cost of manufacture.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S.

PIANOS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—SUPERIOR toned 6½-octave Pianos for $175, $200 and $225, inferior as good as those which cost $500; Pianos of every variety of style, comprising those of ten different manufacturers; among them T. Gilbert & Co.'s premium Æolian Pianos, and the Horace Waters modern improved Pianos; second-hand Pianos at great bargains; price from $40 to $150. Pianos to rent. Melodeons of every variety, from five different manufactories, including the well known S. D. and H. W. Smith's melodeons, the best make in the United States, (tuned in the equal temperament,) all at extremely low prices. Music at the reduced rates. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

ONLY ONE DAY LEFT.—$15 ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Valuable Building Lots and Farms will be divided among 600 subscribers on the 8th day of February, 1855. Each subscriber, for only $15, will receive a warrantee deed for four lots, 25 by 100 feet, or a farm of from 3 to 20 acres. A few shares left. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-Weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

LINENS! LINENS!—JUST RECEIVED A LARGE stock of Fenton's Celebrated Shirting Linens. The best goods ever brought to this market, to which we call the particular attention of Housekeepers and Shirtmakers. E. H. LEADBEATER, No. 347 Broadway corner Leonard-st.

### The Affair of the Kidnapped Boy—Letters from Young Hernandez, Mr. Carnobeli and Consul Stoughton.

STATEMENT OF YOUNG HERNANDEZ.

On Thursday last, the Spanish Consul and Mr. Carnobeli called at the Claverack Institute. Mr. Carnobeli handed me a letter from my father, desiring me to come to Cuba. I read the letter, and then told him I did not wish to go home. The Spanish Consul then said that I must go to Cuba, and if I did not go immediately I would be thrown into prison if I ever went there afterwards. I then told them that I would give them no answer until I saw my uncle, Joseph Elias Hernandez, who resides at No. 91 President-street, Brooklyn. They said that I could not see my uncle, and I then told them that I would not go to Cuba without first having an interview with him. The Spanish Consul then said if I would come to New-York with them they would let me see my uncle. I then agreed to come to New-York, and arrived here about 10 o'clock on the same night. When I got here they refused, on my asking them, to let me go to my uncle alone or with them. I then went with Mr. Carnobeli to the boarding house No. 154 Chambers-street, where I slept that night. The next morning (Friday), when I arose from bed, I again begged them to let me see my uncle, but I was refused. That afternoon Mr. Carnobeli took me on board the steamship *Empire City*, for the purpose of taking me to Cuba. When I got there I met my uncle, who asked me if I wanted to go to Cuba. I answered in the negative, and said that Mr. Carnobeli and the Consul had forced me to go. My uncle said if I wanted to go home he would allow me to do so; when I again replied that I did not want to go. There were about ten Cubans with us at the time, and they all were witnesses to the conversation. The statement made by Mr. Carnobeli that my uncle had forced me to stay in the United States, is not true. I was not prompted by him to stay here; it was solely my own wish to remain. Refusing to go to Cuba, I left the ship, and went home with my uncle to Brooklyn, where I am now stopping. My uncle was informed of Mr. Carnobeli's actions by a telegraphic dispatch sent to him by one of my friends at Claverack, stating that I had been taken away from school against my will and wish.

FRANK E. HERNANDEZ.

S. CARNOBELI'S STATEMENT.

New-York, Feb. 4, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In consequence of a publication in the *Herald* of this morning, signed "Frank E. Hernandez," I must state in a brief way the following: At the Academy of Claverack I handed him a letter from his father, "*commanding*" him to return home to Havana with me—that it being probable his uncle, Jose Elias Hernandez, would prevent it—he also "*commanded*" him to conceal from him his proposed departure. Young Hernandez being convinced of the necessity of his return, said he would obey his father's orders, and not acquaint his uncle that he was to leave for home. A letter from the mother of young Hernandez also urges him to return to his parents. On my return with him from Claverack on Thursday night, he proceeded with me to my boarding-house. The following day, about an hour before the departure of the steamer *Empire City*, (in which we were to embark,) I gave young Hernandez $4 to purchase what he required, and he went out *alone* for that purpose; I waited for him at my boarding-house, he returned, and we, unaccompanied, went on board the *Empire City*. If he did not wish to return to Havana he had an opportunity of going to his uncle and to remain. Further comment is unnecessary to show that he was not compelled by me to embark in the *Empire City*, all of which can be proved by competent witnesses. Young Hernandez had obeyed the orders of his father, *not mine*. On reaching the *Empire City*, I found Jose Elias Hernandez, the uncle, in company with many other Cubans; he asked his nephew if he wanted to go to Havana. The boy answered that he would like to obey his father's orders, but would do what his uncle thought best. I attempted to make some remarks, when the uncle said, "You have nothing to say in this matter." On this the uncle and his companions took him on shore. I enclose a translation of a letter young Hernandez sent to his uncle on the morning he was to leave for Havana.

Your ob't serv't,

CRISTOBAL CARNOBELI.

LETTER OF FRANK HERNANDEZ TO HIS UNCLE.

Dear Uncle: Cristoval Carnobeli has arrived with a letter from my father, and also from mamma, to take me to Havana, because my father is, as you know, under arrest at the Castle of the Cabaña, and said Carnobeli has delivered to me the documents, from which I have no doubt that the welfare of my father depends on my presenting myself to him as soon as possible. As an obedient son I will depart this day in the *Empire City*, and for this reason I return to you the check for $35 on the "Exchange Bank" for the payment of the College bill. I have no time to take leave of you, as I sail to-day, the 2d of February, 1855.

FRANCISCO E. HERNANDEZ.

STATEMENT OF THE SPANISH CONSUL.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Having been present at the interview of Mr. Carnobeli, at the Claverack Academy, I vouch the truth of the foregoing statement, as respects that interview, and I beg to add in relation the following:

Arriving at Claverack Academy in company with Mr. Carnobeli, I requested Mr. Gardner, one of the Principals, to call young Hernandez. On his entrance Mr. C. delivered to him letters from his father and mother, wherein he was commanded to return home in company with Mr. C., a messenger from the father. After the lad had read the letters, Mr. Gardner and I approached him, and I placed in the lad's hands a letter from his father addressed to myself, empowering me with all authority to have his wishes carried out in respect to the return of his son to his family. At my request, after young Hernandez had identified the writing and the signature of this letter as his father's, he translated it to Mr. Gardner, whereupon the latter at once consented to his leaving the Academy. On my asking young Hernandez whether he wished to return home, he replied in English, "I guess *I do*."

I think no further comment is needed to the communication attributed to that lad.

*Respectfully yours,*

F. STOUGHTON,

Sunday, 4th February, 1855. Consul of Spain.

### The Called For Explanation.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In your issue of yesterday there appeared a note from "Stephen Cutter," who thereby calls "for an explanation" of the statement made by myself in the Times of Wednesday last, respecting a certain visitor of the poor. The author of that statement derived his information from a highly respectable source, a generous contributor to the necessities of the destitute, and than whom they have no better friend; in making that information public he had no personal wrongs to avenge, no pique to gratify, nor malice prepense to display or conceal. He knew not the name nor the person of the visitor therein alluded to, and therefore, indulges the hope that the gentleman who so kindly and politely says, in referring to my narratory communication, "*Having been the visitor of that District since the 2nd January, allow me to say, if it refers to me, the whole is a fabrication,*" will accept, in connection with the above, the following explanatory remarks: The undersigned now reiterates all that he said in his previous communication relative to the visitor then alluded to, but is happy to add, as has been subsequently ascertained, that *he was not connected with the Association represented by Mr. Cutter.* With the audacity to believe that even the most perfect theory men may occasionally err both in judgment and narrative, without rendering themselves justly obnoxious to the charge of falsification or of inhumanity, I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

F. R. W.

Saturday, Feb. 3.

### Location of the New Post Office.

*From the Day Book, February 3.*

Among the offers made to the Government of grounds for a new post office, was the lot on which the Brick Church stands, corner of Beekman street and Park Row. This offer was made unbeknown to the trustees, and at a price far above the sum they are willing to sell it for. The individual making the offer asked the trustees, a few days ago, for a refusal of it for ten days, knowing their price to be $275,000; and then made his offer to the government for $399,000, hoping probably to make the nice little sum of $124,000 by the operation. The price he offered it to the government for ($399,000) is about the same per foot as other lots offered by other parties; but this Church property is differently situated from others, and the trustees are therefore obliged to sell it much less than they otherwise would. By the terms of the original grant from the city it cannot be used for private secular purposes, and the grantees have no right or power to receive proposals from, or make sale to individuals for private secular purposes. They are, therefore, restricted to offers for some *public* purpose. This destroys competition, and if the government is wise it will take advantage of this restriction and take the property at the low price it is now offered.

There is no doubt that the property is worth $400,000 for business purposes, but as the trustees canot sell it for such purposes, they are willing to sell it to the Government for $275,000; and as we have said, if the Government is wise, it will take it. There is not a better location in the City; in fact there is none half so good. It is central to business, directly on the great thoroughfare by the East-side railroads to the Eastern States, and nearer the termination of all the railroads, extending South and West, than the present Post-Office building. It is near the public buildings of the City, and directly on the line from them to the Custom-House, Wall-street and the Merchants' Exchange. It is nearer to the majority of business men on the east and west side of the town than any other spot that can be pointed out on the map, and we will venture to say that from the Brick Church to every business block, the aggregate distance is less than from any other building in the City.

Take the Brick Church for a Post-Office, and the Clinton Hotel for the United States Offices and Court Rooms, and the Government will have, by all odds, the best located buildings for its purposes that can be found in the City.

### Temperance—Foreign Congratulations.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have received the following congratulatory letter from England on the result of our late election. The publication of it in your columns will be gratifying to many.

J. Marsh.

United Kingdom Alliance, No. 41 John Dalton-street, Manchester, Dec. 26, 1854.

Rev. Dr. Marsh—*Dear Sir*: Accept our thanks for your most kind letter, giving us the earliest possible information of the result of your election. The news was most anxiously looked for and was most gladly received. You have been engaged in a mighty and momentous struggle, and we congratulate you on the glorious issue so far. You have, it would seem, succeeded in gaining a *verdict* from the people of the Empire State of the Republic, against the liquor traffic. It now remains for the peoples' representatives to give the form and force of Law to the noble decision which has been pronounced. Doubtless they will do it, and do it effectually; and be assured that if you do succeed in establishing an act of practical prohibition in your vast community, you will accomplish a work of moral grandeur and political significance far beyond anything that heroes of the past, or statesmen of the present age have dreamed of. You will not only protect, enrich, ennoble, and bless the millions of your own great State, but by your commanding example and influence, you will uplift and benefit and bless the people of all nations throughout all coming ages. I need not say that all our friends here will continue to watch with intense interest all your future proceedings. We are proud to follow though it is our misfortune to be so far behind, in the glorious enterprise and struggle in which you are engaged. You must take no backward step, but *on, on!* must be your watch-word. Yours is the cause of truth against error; of virtue against vice; of freedom against Slavery; of humanity against cruelty; of all that is pure and good and divine, against all that is foul, evil and infernal! Who can doubt the final issue of such a conflict? But I have no time to give full expression to our heartfelt congratulations; nor have you time to attend to matters of this kind. If, however, it is any encouragement to you and your earnest coadjutors to know that there are tens of thousands in the British Isles who exult in your successes, and sympathize in your difficulties, you may rest assured that such is indeed the case. And when we can announce, as we hope very soon to do, that the Maine Law is *enacted* and *enforced* in the State of New-York, we shall send a thrill of joy, and a brighter gleam of joy into the hearts and souls of millions whose spirits are already moving in unison with ours on this great question.

You will please accept these hasty and imperfect expressions as feebly indicating the sentiments, not merely of the writer, but of all our earnest hearted friends and allies in the United Kingdom.

And believe me to remain, dear Sir,

Yours sincerely,

THOS. H. BARKER.

### Liquor Dealers' Pledges in Indiana.

The Rockville (Ind.) ladies who took the liquor sellers in hand a few days ago, have reported the success of their operations. On the 23d ult. they went round to the groceries at which they had left their menacing petition, and received the following answer. Of those who refuse to quit, the ladies say: "We sincerely hope they will, upon timely reflection, retract their answers at an early day; if not, they will have to abide the consequences of their business, which can now be read in the feelings, the sentiments, and the will, of an outraged and injured public." Here are the replies of the sellers:

I will quit when my license runs out; that will be the 1st of April, 1855. Wm. Felts.

My month is out in eight days; I will quit then. Adam Foele.

I am willing to quit the business when I get rid of my present stock. I wish I was clear of it now. Mr. McCann.

I will sell as long as the law allows me. Mrs. Myers.

I will quit in four weeks from next Monday—sooner if I can dispose of my present stock. Felix Rohan.

I will sell as long as the law allows me. I am a free man. Gregory Schmitt.

When the law says I shall stop, then I will. Wm. Ladson.

When the law says I shall quit, then I will. Mr. Wheat.

Stop the business at Wheat's, then I will quit. Sam Shepperd.

I sell nothing but beer, and have not sold anything else. Mr. Federman.

The Committee having been *credibly informed* that other retailing shops had wound up, did not wait upon them.

### Catholics Refusing a Priest.

*From the New-York Observer.*

The German Catholics of New-Haven have recently shown great opposition to the Bishop of that Diocese, and have utterly refused to accept a Priest whom he sent to them. They united in a body, and expressed the following significant resolutions:

*Resolved*, That we, Roman Catholics, earnestly protest against such proceedings, and declare to the Right Rev. Bishop, that we do not want a German Roman Catholic Priest here in New-Haven.

*Resolved*, That we have suffered already in our old fatherland too much from priestcraft and kingcraft; and that we here, in our new home, thank our Lord and God, in at least thirty churches other than Roman Catholic, that we are free from that yoke, and that every one of us can worship his God according to his best belief and conscience.

*Resolved*, That these resolutions be sent to the Right Rev. Bishop.

Arrival of a Valuable Cargo.—The fine clipper-ship *Spirit of the Times*, (built at Baltimore, but now hailing from New-York,) Captain Klein, below this port, yesterday, from Tongoy and Valparaiso, with a cargo of bar copper, copper ore, Brazil-wood, &c., valued at $150,000. On her nineteenth day out from Valparaiso, she carried away, during a tremendous gale, her bowsprit, foremast, maintop-mast, including main yard and mizzentop-gallants, with yards attached, and was otherwise injured. Jury masts were rigged, and she succeeded in making the remainder of the passage in forty-five days. The total value of the ship, cargo and freight, amounted to about $250,000. The disaster to the ship occurred in latitude 41° 5' south, on Falkland Islands, and longitude 37° 16' west. On one day, previous to her crippled condition, she made 355 miles. From Valparaiso she brought as a passenger, Mr. S. Bernell and Mr. F. Mowbray, from the United States frigate *St. Lawrence*, who were sent home sick. The *Spirit of the Times* has made the round voyage in about eight months.—*Baltimore Sun, Feb. 3.*

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants—including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Ornamental and other planting done to any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box—a Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. H. [illegible], Philadelphia.

Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all Tan, Pimples and Freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Boston. C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

Broadway House, Feb. 3, 1855.

Democratic Whig Young Men.—On motion of Edgar McMullen, of the [illegible] Ward, it was unanimously

*Resolved*, That the result of the late fraternal interchange of sentiment among the Whig members of the State Legislature, presenting a candidate to be chosen to represent the State of New-York in the United States Senate, is in accordance with the preference of this body; and that we hail it as an evidence of the fidelity of the Whig party to a time honored landmark—fidelity to Freedom, Humanity and Justice.

It was also

*Resolved*, That the above Resolution be published in the New-York *Tribune*, *Times*, *Commercial Advertiser*, and Albany *Evening Journal*.

JAMES H. WELSH, Chairman.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, THOMAS C. ACTON, } Vice Chairmen.

W. H. BROWNE, JACOB CLAWELL, } Secretaries.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange is Removed from No. 27 Canal-st. to the corner of Centre and Canal-sts., New-York. The Office is established by the Commissioners of Emigration, where can always be found large numbers of laborers and servants at very low rates of wages, and persons can have their orders filled by writing to the Superintendent, and sending the amount necessary to pay the passage of the parties required. No fees charged to employers. JAMES P. FAGAN, Superintendent.

Clinton Union.—The Clinton Union will hereafter meet in the Class-room of the Mercantile Library Association on MONDAY EVENINGS. Question for discussion on Monday evening, the 5th inst.: *Were the Crusades instrumental in advancing the cause of Civilization?* Members of the Library and others are invited to be present. DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, President. J. S. Hills, Secretary.

Mechanics' Club of the American Institute.—A regular meeting of this Club will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*What effect will a jet of cold air have upon the effective force of the steam engine, if ejected into the cylinder of the engine when in operation.* HENRY MEIGS, Secretary.

Hackmen, Attention.—NOTICE.—A meeting of owners and drivers will be held at Mr. Kerrigan's, No. 23 White-st., on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting. JAMES LEONARD, Chairman. Wm. H. Camous, Secretary.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock. Feb. 5.—R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.—*Little Things.* Feb. 12.—R. S. Storrs, Jr., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.* Feb. 19.—W. Adams, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.* J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Veterans of the War of 1812—Will attend the funeral of our brother soldier JOHN CONNER, from his late residence, No. 26 Grand st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, at 1 P. M., with the usual badge of mourning. A. W. JONES, Lieut. Colonel Commanding.

Career and Character of O'Connell.—A Lecture on this subject will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, by Thomas D'Arcy McGee, Esq.

Post-Office Notice.—The mails for California, &c., will close at this office on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, at 1 o'clock P.M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

Eleventh Anti-Slavery Lecture, at the Tabernacle, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 6, at 7½ o'clock, by Ralph Waldo Emerson. Admittance 25 cents.

## PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED respecting WILLIAM MADDOX, a native of Liverpool, England, about forty years of age, and stands about five feet five inches high. Has black hair, full black whiskers, and rather dark complexion. Some three years ago he worked as a laborer at the Novelty Works, in this City, and is supposed to have gone West. Any information respecting the above person will be gratefully received by his family, and may be communicated to JOHN TRIPPETT & BROTHER, No. 82 William-st., New-York.

## LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the loss of the following described certificates of five per cent stock of the State of New-York, viz.: [illegible]

Loan for the Genesee Valley Canal redeemable after the year 1860 in the name of Philip John Miles, of Bristol, in England, Esq., and dated June 23, 1842. Also, [illegible]

Loan for paying the debt and preserving the credit of the State, redeemable 1st June, 1861, in the name of John Augustus, of Woodland, Blackheath, Kent, and Westing Hall, Norfolk, in England, Esquire, and dated August 23, 1842. Accompanied by powers of Attorney to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co. for the sale and transfer thereof. The public are cautioned against the negotiation of the foregoing certificates, as application has been made for their renewal. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen from the Church on the corner of Lee-av. and Hewes-st., North Brooklyn, on Friday night last, about EIGHTY YARDS OF RED CARPET, with a black figure in the centre. The carpet was in three pieces. $25 will be paid for the carpet, and $25 for the conviction of the thief. Inquire of J. J. JOHNSON, No. 75 Perry-st., New-York.

Merchants' Bank, New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or delivered by mistake, on the [illegible] inst., five bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

LOST.—On Saturday afternoon, between No. 144 Centre-st. and corner of Grand and Broadway, a check drawn by Wood & Hunter on the Pacific Bank, dated Feb. 3, 1855, payable to bearer, for $[illegible]. Payment has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office, No. 144 Centre-st., New-York.

## HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen with board. EDWIN B. YALE.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS, No. 12 South-st., New-York, AND GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS, New-Orleans, La. COMMISSION MERCHANTS. Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL $200,000.—Office, No. 6 Broad-st., New-York.—This Company insures Dwelling-houses, Household Furniture, all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Vessels in port, and other property, against loss by Fire.

GEORGE S. DOUGHTY, President.
EUGENE PLUNKETT, Vice-President.
HENRY QUACKENBOSS, Secretary.

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TO LIQUOR MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS.—The subscriber is constantly importing the very best Oil Cognac. Three-quarters of an ounce will produce, with sixty gallons of pure spirit, a superior flavored Cognac Brandy. He has also on hand the essences for Cider, Peach, [illegible], Otard and Hennessy Brandy; Monongahela, Scotch and Irish Whisky; Schiedam Schnapps, Jamaica and St. Croix Rum; Anisette, Absynthe and Curacoa, which have all been tried by experienced rectifiers. The essences are put up in one pound and the Oil of Cognac in half pound bottles, but samples of each will be forwarded to order. Address LEWIS FEUCHTWANGER, No. 143 Maiden-lane, *Importer of Daguerreotype Chemicals*, Platina, Bismuth, Manganese, Bromine and Iodine, Nitrate Strontia, Thorn's Extract of Copaiva, Fumigating Pastiles, &c.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS AND MOUSTACHES?—If you do, and your beard won't grow naturally, all you have to do is to use my ONGUENT, which will, in six weeks, force your beard or hair to grow strong and thick, and I warrant it will not stain or injure the skin. This *I know it will do*, for before I began to sell it I tried it well and thoroughly, both on myself and friends, and so recommend it with confidence, to do some 2,000 gentlemen who have used it. $1 a bottle; sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 107 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. [illegible] South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; BARRINGER, Hudson, N.Y.; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE. ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—I. C. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, No. [illegible] Greenwich-st., has in store new [illegible] sugars and syrups, family groceries, &c., All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

## WANTED.

AGENCY WANTED.—A gentleman of the highest respectability having withdrawn from an active business, in which he was engaged 15 years, possessing an eligible office, and an extensive circle of acquaintances, would like to accept of the agency of some respectable banking, insurance, railroad, or manufacturing company, that would require not more than five or six hours' daily attention. Address AGENCY, Box No. 27 General Post Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a neat young girl of steady habits as general housemaid in a family of five or six persons, and to do their plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing; has 18 months' City reference; will take $6 a month. Also, her sister, a neat girl of 18, as children's nurse and seamstress; is a competent chambermaid, and will give 12 months' reference; will take $5 a month. Together or separate. Call or address No. 222 1st-av., first floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two respectable young women; one from Scotland, who is an excellent general house servant, faithful in her duties and strictly honest; the other is an American, an exceedingly nice girl, of amiable disposition; would make herself generally useful in any capacity in which her services might be required; she can do general housework or chamberwork; would make a nice nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 261 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing or fine washing and ironing; the two would wish to go together. No objection to a short distance in the country. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 94 8th-st., first-floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a most respectable young girl to do general housework in the City or country. She is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer, willing and obliging to please in every respect. Has good City reference. Call at No. 223 Bowery for two days.

GENTLEMAN AND LADY WANTED.—Or a respectable farmer and wife (without children), to take charge of a beautiful country seat, of easy and ready access to the City, at a moderate compensation over and above a living from the farm products, and a handsome furnished cottage. None need apply but such as can bring the best references of character and neatness. Address I. M., post-box 6, office of the New-York *Daily Times*.

PORTER.—Wanted by a respectable married man, a situation as porter in a dry-goods store or warehouse, or in any respectable house of business; is willing to make himself generally useful; can read and write well. Has good references. His wife, a dressmaker, is willing to take in needlework, or go out by the day or week. Apply to JOSEPH STEELE, No. 15 Cliff-st., near John-st., New-York.

BOOKKEEPER.—The subscriber, an active business man and a bookkeeper, and can furnish the best of references, is in want of employment, either with or without an interest, in any respectable mercantile or manufacturing business which will afford a remuneration for time employed or capital (say $3,000,) invested. A line addressed to J. M. C. C., Times office, will be attended to.

CHORISTER WANTED.—A gentleman acquainted with the music and psalmody of the Scotch and Irish Presbyterian Churches, to lead in the Church. Apply at the Lecture Room of the Presbyterian Church in 25th-st., between the 8th and 10th-avs., on Wednesday evening, Feb. 7, from 7 to 8 o'clock.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—As correspondent and confidential clerk, &c. Has ample furniture for office and small house. Also, $800. Would go South or West. Address, till 12th February, with name, business, salary, &c., to E. ENTERPRISE, Times Office. Communications confidential.

COACHMAN.—Wanted, a situation as coachman by a respectable man (single) who understands his business thoroughly, and can produce unexceptionable references. Has lived with some of the first families in this City. Apply at Mr. CAMPBELL'S Saddlery store, No. 80 4th-av., at Mr. BARKER'S City Market, corner 22d-st. and Broadway, or address T. L. at this office.

WET NURSE.—Wanted, by a young American married woman, a baby to wet nurse at her own residence. She has just lost her baby. Apply at No. 234 Grand-st., rear building, 4th floor, near the Bowery.

AGENTS WANTED.—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. [illegible] Lyon Manufacturing Co., No. 7 Gold-st.

TEACHER WANTED.—For the instruction of a lady in the branches of an ordinary English education, for which a liberal compensation will be given. Any lady or gentleman who can furnish testimonials of their capability will please address F. P. F., *Daily Times* Office. A competent person at present engaged in the profession is preferred.

TEACHERS' MEETING AND CORRESPONDENCE DAILY at the U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, No. 290 Broadway, filling all orders. Still vacancies for [illegible], $8, $10, $12, &c. [illegible] No charge to pupils.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS.—No. 112 6th-av., corner 39th-st.—Housekeepers, school-teachers, governesses; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

## HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN.—The advertiser wishes to procure a building in Brooklyn, somewhere between Hicks, Clinton, Orange and Atlantic-sts., for the purpose of establishing a private dancing academy for families. Any one having property to improve, or a good house in which alterations could be made, [illegible] can hear of a good tenant for a term of years, by addressing A. DODWORTH, No. 806 Broadway.

WHARF WANTED TO LEASE.—The subscriber [illegible] three hundred feet each side of a good, wide wharf, on the North River, below Spring-st., for steamship purposes. Must be of sufficient depth to [illegible] vessels drawing twenty feet of water. Address, stating particulars, Box No. 1,569 Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—To rent for two or three years in Harlem, or in a neighborhood of New-Brighton, [illegible] house, with garden and stabling accommodations. Apply by letter, stating situation and terms, to B., Box No. 42 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSE WANTED.—Wanted to rent in Williamsburgh, near the Peck-slip Ferry, and in the vicinity of South 6th or 7th street, a dwelling well built and in good order. Rent about $300. Apply to F. C. BULKLEY, No. 21 Wall-st., from 9 to 1.

WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Any person having a second-hand Engine, Turning Lathe for sale cheap, can find a purchaser by addressing O. G. BENNET, No. 161 Henry-st., N.Y.

## BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A family disposed to accommodate, residing in Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall-st. Ferry, can make an arrangement with a gentleman, wife, and daughter of ten years, for the year commencing in April, for very comfortable board at a fair price; or would arrange to take a furnished house and board the owner, [illegible] at half an hour's distance from the ferry, the wife and daughter to be absent most of the Summer. None but those able to make comfortable arrangements need address, with reference, L. A. C., Box No. 2,512, New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a genteel family in 22d-st., between 6th and 10th-avs. Good rooms and pleasant location. Address E. J., Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—Two gentlemen and their wives, one with a son twelve years of age, the other a daughter of six years—desire board in a respectable boarding-house or private family. Economy to be considered. Good board, gas, hot and cold water, pleasant location, not above Amity or Bleecker-st. Best of references given and required. Address THOMPSON, Times Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman from College, capable of teaching the classics, mathematics, bookkeeping by single entry, wishes to teach in a private family in compensation for board. Address EXCELSIOR, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY IN BOND-ST.—A family having the 2d-story suite of rooms, (furnished as parlor, &c.,) more than they wish, desire to let them, with board, for ten or twelve weeks, to a family of four or five grown persons, who are willing to pay for liberal accommodations. For further particulars apply at No. 3 Bond-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—For a gentleman and wife. An unfurnished front room and pantry, or two small rooms. Breakfast and tea for the gentleman. Location from Houston to 10th-sts., between Avenues B and D. Address A. B. C., Dry Dock Post-Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a private family. The house is a new English basement, with all the modern improvements—location excellent. Inquire at No. 119½ 9th-st., five doors west of Broadway.

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EAGLE HOTEL LODGINGS.—Gentlemen will do well to remember that they can obtain clean and comfortable rooms for 25 cents per night, or $1 25 and $1 50 per week, at the hotel corner of Frankfort and William-sts.

LODGINGS.—A few gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable lodging, in a respectable private family where there are no children, at $1 50 per week, within half a block of the 6th and 8th-av. cars. Inquire at No. 49 Leroy-st.

LARGE PARLOR TO LET.—With bed-room attached, without board, for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 4 Bond-st.

## REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—I. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. B. ROGERS, (formerly Kimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 97 Nassau to No. 127 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be most happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also on hand an extensive stock of Gents' work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Buskins, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 40 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

## ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend [illegible] always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms of sale on the most liberal footing. JAMES S. LEWIS & CO., No. 22 Water-st.

NOTICE.—The UNITED STONE SETTERS are hereby notified to meet in Milleman's Hall, corner of 29th-st. and 7th-av., on TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 8 o'clock P.M., for the purpose of dividing funds. By order of the President. JOHN SYMMERS, Secretary.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 157 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOWE.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WAYS OF LIFE—Showing the Right Way, and Wrong Way, the High Way, and the Low Way, the False Way and the [illegible] Way, the Upward Way, and the Downward Way, the Way of Honor, and the Way of Dishonor. By Rev. G. S. Weaver.

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WE ARE NOW OPENING our stock of Straw Goods, French Flowers, &c., of the latest importation and manufacture, to the examination of which we would invite the attention of cash purchasers, as to them are offered the greatest inducements the present season. HOMER & KETCHUM, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

CLOAKS—CLOSING UP THE SEASON.—We have received per steamers, nearly, our French importations of mantillas, selected by Mr. Bell personally, and to make room for them will close out the remainder of our Winter stock regardless of price, and advise all who have not purchased to avail themselves of the opportunity of buying a handsome cloak cheap. MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 58 Canal-st.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.—On MONDAY, the 29th of January, we shall commence to close out the balance of our splendid stock of rich ribbons, suitable for dress, bonnets, cloaks and mantilla trimmings; also, fancy sash and head ornaments, at one-half their original cost. M. H. LICHTENSTEIN, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Store No. 99 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.

A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF RICH EMBROIDERED SILK ROBES.—Grenadine Robes and Embroidered Crape Robes, of the latest Parisian styles, for balls and evening parties, are offered for sale at half the cost of importation, by UNSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, No. 471 Broadway.

IMPORTED WOVE CORSETS.—Mrs. GAYNOR will open this day a new importation of her celebrated French wove corsets; among them are railroad, self-adjusting, and several new styles. For ease and elegance in fitting they are unsurpassed. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.

IRISH LINENS, TABLE CLOTHS, TOWELS, NAPKINS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c. Broad cloths, black silks, ginghams, prints, muslins, blankets, flannels, &c. Prices reduced. Dealers supplied by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

BROWN & DOYLE, No. 264 Bowery, between 4th and Great Jones-sts. are selling a large lot of embroideries, including collars, flouncings, bands, &c., considerably less than the usual prices. Best kid gloves, 4s.6d. per pair.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO GROCERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.—A young man, 19 years of age, native of New-York, who is quick and accurate at figures, writes a good hand, and kept the books (single) and cash of a commission house, to whom he will refer, is desirous of an engagement in some similar capacity, and would collect and do the general business incidental to an office. The advertiser can influence considerable trade in the grocery business in the City. Apply to S. S. S., Times Office.

SHEET METAL WORKERS.—We are prepared to supply, at the shortest notice, WEBSTER'S (Patent) PREMIUM BENDING AND TUBING MACHINES for forming up Pencil Cases, Napkin Rings, Chain Pump and Boiler Tubes, Preserve and Paint Cans, Mustard, Blacking and Pill Boxes, Stove, Smoking Pipe, Conductors, &c. Office hours, 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M. Communications replied to. WEBSTER & MILLER, No. 81 Nassau-st., near John-st.

PRODUCE COMMISSION.—A gentleman of means, energy and character, wishes to obtain a place with some first-class house where he may become perfectly familiar with the above business. He will give efficient services without compensation, and will influence considerable [illegible], provided ample opportunity be afforded to learn all the details of the business. The best City references given and required. Address C. D. S., Box No. 2,181 Post-office.

FOR SALE, FOR CASH.—The lease and fixtures and the remaining stock of a fancy and thread and needle store, on the corner of 26th-st. and 8th-av. A first-rate business stand, store handsomely fitted up, lease has four years to run from 1st May next. Apply at the store from 9 to 10 A. M., or at No. 2 Murray-st. from 12 to 3 P. M. P. H. WILLIAMS, Assignee.

A RARE CHANCE.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of Marlow's Union Stove and Tin Depot, No. 78 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I., with the interest in the lease of the house; also, two wagons, horse, harness, &c. Inquire on the premises. WILLIAM MARLOW.

ELECTROTYPING.—The New-York Electrotype Establishment *is offered for sale. Persons wishing to* engage in the above business will do well to inquire of A. H. JOCELYN, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-st.

SPLENDID PANORAMA FOR SALE.—One of the best in the country will be sold low for cash. Particulars given by addressing a line to PANORAMA, at this office.

KNOW-NOTHING SOAP.
This beautiful fragrant soap, emblematical of Know-Nothingism, should be in the hands of every member of the Order and friends of '76. To be obtained wholesale of HAWES, HINSDALE & ROBINSON, No. 41 Dey-st., and retail of S. CODDINGTON, Druggist, No. 715 Broadway, under New-York Hotel, and all the principal Druggists.

NEW-YORK HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting, and a special election for Treasurer, will be held at the Society's Rooms, No. 600 Broadway, THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. WILSON G. HUNT, President. PETER B. MEAD, Recording Secretary.

## AMUSEMENTS.

CIRCUS—[illegible] SANDS [illegible] MISS EMMA NATHANS [illegible] An entire change of programme will also be given. SAM LATHROP, Clown. Extra entertainment given on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY afternoons.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. 539 Broadway.—Great success of the new Burlesque, LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR, in 4 acts, with all the original gems of this favorite Opera, which will be repeated all this week. Preceded by the Opera Negro Minstrelsy. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY—First night here of Mrs. Mowatt's Comedy of FASHION. Cast with the full strength of the whole company. Adam Trueman, first time, Mr. Burton; Tiffany, Mr. Fisher; Count Jolimaitre, Mr. Jordan; Snobson, Mr. Johnston; Mrs. Tiffany, Mrs. Cooke; Gertrude, Miss Hough; Prudence, Mrs. Burton. With the Farce of FAMILY JARS. Delph, Mr. Burton; Diggory, Mr. Johnston; Biddy, [illegible] Miss Macarthy.

TUESDAY—A new Comedy, in 3 acts, called THE PLAYER'S PLOT; Or, The Manager and the Minister. Balthazar, Manager of a Company of Comedians, Mr. Burton; Florival, one of his actors, Mr. Jordan; Dolia, a singing lady, Miss Macarthy; Leopold, Duke of Neuenstein, Mr. Fisher. With, second time, the comedy of FASHION.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mr. BLAKE respectfully announces that his Benefit will take place on TUESDAY EVENING, Feb 6, when will be performed, for the first time here, having been most kindly presented by the authoress, Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt's popular American comedy of FASHION. Cast with the entire strength of the company. Adam Trueman, (his original character,) by......Mr. Blake. With, by special request, and for this occasion only, the favorite drama of THE LAST MAN. Geoffrey Dale..........by..........Mr. Blake. Box book now open. Full particulars hereafter.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7½. Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Second Tier, 25 cents; Orchestra Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, will be presented Morton's fine Comedy of TOWN AND COUNTRY. Reuben Glenroy..Mr. Lester | Mrs. Glenroy......Mrs. Hoey. Cosey..........Mr. Blake | Rosalie Somers..[illegible]. To conclude with the Comedy of THE CRITIC.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock and the performance commences at 7, precisely. Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Tier, 25 cents; Private Boxes, $6 and $5. THIS EVENING, Feb. 5, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella......Miss L. Pyne. To conclude with the Farce of AS LIKE AS TWO PEAS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Choice and beautiful performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT will appear THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, as BLACK-EYED SUSAN, and UGOLINO, AFTERNOON at 3, AMBROSE GWINETT. The new Wax Statuary, the Living Giraffe, Happy Family, &c., to be seen, as usual. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

PSYCHOLOGY!—Dr. BENTON continues his Lectures and Amusing Experiments at [illegible] Hall, No. 659 Broadway, MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, and commences at Temperance Hall, No. 96 Avenue D, between 3d and 4th-sts., THURSDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, 8th and 9th inst. Admittance 12½ cents. Office for Application for Diseases, No. 480 Broome-st.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Nos. 712 and 720 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel.—The largest and most talented company in the world. [illegible] Open EVERY EVENING. [illegible] SATURDAY AFTERNOON Concert, commencing at 3 o'clock. Grand Testimonial to W. B. DONALDSON, THURSDAY EVENING, Feb. 8.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM—ATTRACTIVE ENTERTAINMENT—THIS EVENING, Monday, Feb. 5, J. B. BROWN, assisted by Miss ELOISE BRIDGES, who for the past year has taken instructions in elocution from him, will give selected DRAMATIC READINGS interspersed by QUARTETTES and GLEES by the [illegible] Glee Club. Tickets 25 cents.

FASHIONABLE ENTERTAINMENTS.—The original Electro-Psychological and Mental Alchemist, Dr. E. BROWN WILLIAMS, at Bleecker Buildings, New-York, on evenings of Feb. 5, 7, 8 and 10; and at Odd Fellows' Hall, Hoboken, on evenings of 6th and 9th. See small bills.

OTTIGNON'S GYMNASIUM, SEMI-ANNUAL EXHIBITION.—The seventh Semi-Annual Exhibition by the members of the above establishment, will take place on the 6th, 7th and 8th of February, 1855. Members' tickets now ready. JOHN WOOD, Director.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will be kept open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and Statuary are still on Exhibition.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple. [illegible]

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. Wholesale Agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 141 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable druggists.

IMPROVED ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. J. ALLEN, late Professor in the Ohio College of Dental Surgery, invites attention to his improved method of [illegible] Artificial Dentures, [illegible]

J. ALLEN, No. 30 Bond-st., New-York.

TO BUILDERS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until Friday, February 16, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and furnishing of a new school building on the north side of 13th-st., between Broadway and University-place, in the XVth Ward.

Separate proposals will be received for the mason work and materials, and for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of the contract.

The plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Jackson, Architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-st., of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured.

Proposals, which should be endorsed "Proposals for XVth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed.

The school officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals received.

By order of the Board of School Officers of the XVth Ward.

JAMES W. UNDERHILL, ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, EDWARD L. BEADLE, } Committee.

## LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

United States District Court.—Adjourned to Tuesday.

Supreme Court—General Term.—Non-enumerated motion calendar, and Nos. 1 to 15.

Supreme Court—Circuit.—Nos. [illegible]

Superior Court.—Nos. [illegible]

Common Pleas—Part I.—Nos. 7, 75, 131, 149, 150, 151, 176, [illegible]. Part II.—Nos. 2, 36, 37, 39, 41, 36, 42, 43, 44, 46, 47, 49, 53.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec.

Before Mitchell, Roosevelt and Clerke, J. J.

VIRGINIA STOCKHOLDERS, PARTNERSHIP, JOINDER OF ACTIONS.

*Downs vs. Kennedy.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiffs as members of an association for the purpose of going to California. The complaint was demurred to and the demurrer was overruled at Special Term. The defendants appealed.

Clerke, J.—In incorporated companies, in order to be a proprietor, a person must be a stockholder; in unincorporated companies or copartnerships, it is only necessary that he should subscribe the articles of association to entitle him to the rights, or make him subject to the liabilities of, a proprietor. As we have already shown in a recent case, companies or societies which are not incorporated by the competent public authority, are in fact nothing more than ordinary partnerships or co-ownerships, however numerous the members of which they are composed, and all laws pertaining to one are applicable to the other. The one is a private, the other may be called a public co-partnership.

This association of owners of the bark *Griffin*, made for the purpose of prosecuting an adventure to California, was merely a co-ownership, or at most a co-partnership, composed of about fifty persons; and although they called themselves, in their articles of association, stockholders, it was not necessary that certificates of stock or scrip should be issued, or that a person should be formally declared a stockholder to entitle him to redress against any persons who committed a breach of trust, or who fraudulently concealed the property of the concern, or injured or destroyed it by negligence or intentional fraud. If they were members of the association by originally subscribing to the articles, whether certificates of stock were issued to them or not, they are proper parties to this action. The idea that it is necessary that a person should be a stockholder in the sense in which one becomes a member of an incorporated company, to enable him to be a party plaintiff in an action of this kind, is a mistake pervading the whole argument in favor of the demurrer; and this alone, I think, would have removed any serious doubt that all the plaintiffs are proper parties to the action. Enough is set forth in the complaint to show that they possessed a proprietary interest in the vessel.

It does not follow because the articles of association provide that the government and management of the concern should be subject to rules and regulations adopted by a majority of the stockholders, (as they are called,) that any individual member or members should be debarred from resorting to a Court of Justice for redress. And this is nothing more than the plaintiffs have done in the present instance.

All parties interested, individually, must be joined in the action, either as plaintiffs or defendants; and this is expressly provided in the code (Sec. 119). The same section, however, declares "when the question is one of a common or general interest of many persons, or where the parties are very numerous, and it may be impracticable to bring them all before the Court, one or more may sue or defend for the benefit of the whole." But the defendants say that the complaint does not show a compliance with this section, as it states that the action is brought "for such as may come in and contribute," the language of the complaint is, that the plaintiffs sue on behalf of themselves and the other stockholders of the association who may come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit." Now, this is certainly tantamount to saying that they sue "for the benefit of the whole;" only that it was to be restricted to those who may come in and contribute to the expenses of the suit. Suppose the precise words of the Code, "for the benefit of the whole," had been employed, would this addition have rendered it objectionable? If not, why should it have that effect, when it is an addition to the same affirmation precisely, only in different words? But it may be said that the restriction conveys a different idea, and contradicts the intention expressed in the code. If the plaintiffs could have required from all other parties interested, who may come in and avail themselves of the benefit of the action, to contribute to the expenses attending this condition in the complaint cannot affect their rights in this particular, or prevent them from prosecuting the action. The liability to share the expense was the practice in the Court of Chancery. It has not been abolished, or in any way affected by the recent legislative changes in our practice; and I can see nothing which would justify this Court in establishing a different rule upon the subject.

One or more parties, therefore, of a numerous class, have a right to state that they sue for the benefit of the whole, as of those who come in and contribute to the expenses.

It is objected for the second cause of demurrer, that because some of the defendants are Trustees under the articles of association set forth in the complaint, no other defendants can be joined with them. Undoubtedly plaintiffs can unite several causes of action only when they arise out of any of the seven divisions mentioned in the Code, relative to the joinder of several causes of action in the same complaint; and as "claims against a Trustee, by virtue of a contract, or by operation of law," constitute one division, relief against some in their capacity of Trustees, and against others in their individual capacity, or against the same persons in both capacities, cannot be sought in the same action.

The complaint alleges that John Kennedy, Samuel Smith and Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., were selected by the stockholders to take and receive, in their names, as Trustees, a bill of sale of the vessel from Zipsey & Weyman, from whom the Association had purchased it, in order to close the business with the said Zipsey & Weyman, and that they accordingly received the bill of sale in such capacity. The complaint, however, further alleges that the Trustees transcended their authority, and in fraud of the rights of the plaintiffs, borrowed $4,000 from Wright, and agreed to pay, with 10 per cent., within three months after the arrival of the vessel in California, [illegible] the vessel to be retained as security, and that the loan should be obtained on a credit of two years; and this was the only authority ever given them to borrow any money, or to execute any security or lien upon the vessel. In the latter act they were clearly authorized by the articles to do so. They had [illegible] and they were merely authorized to receive the bill of sale in their names, in order to close the business with Zipsey & Weyman; and when they executed the lien, they concealed the fact, a most important fact, that the loan was payable in three months after the arrival of the vessel in California. By reason of this first deception, Oliver S. Halsted, Jr., was enabled to consummate the fraud in connection with Robert M. Halsted by the fraudulent sale of the vessel at San Francisco; and after the sale, all of the defendants took possession of her and converted her to their own use. This, then, is not a claim against the trustees by virtue of the contract, so as to confine it to the seventh division of section 167, relating to the joinder of causes of action; it is a claim for an injury to property and for a tortious conversion of it, for which they are not liable to respond in their capacity of trustees alone, under the first resolution of the association, authorizing them to take the vessel in their names, (which was the only contract of trust;) but they are liable, precisely as Robert M. Halsted is liable, in their individual capacity, for the perpetration of a fraud by which the plaintiffs have been deprived of their property.

The seventh division of section 167 of the Code was intended, no doubt, to confine all claims against trustees, as such, to what were always deemed breaches of the trust, which were cognizable in equity, despite contract debts. It was, in fact, what would have been considered at common law, an action of assumpsit, if the jurisdiction had not been confined to Courts of equity; and, although it is stated that Lord Hobart said that a cestui que trust may bring an action on the case against his trustee, and recover for a breach of trust, in damages, and that Lord Jeffreys appeared to have countenanced this doctrine, I believe that it has never been sanctioned, since his time. This action is not for a breach of the trust, which although, perhaps, involving greater moral turpitude, is identical legally with the breach of any other contract. When trustees commit any act not inseparable from their liabilities as such, they are amenable like other individuals in an action of tort; and, although the plaintiffs aver that the defendants have not faithfully discharged their trust, and pray that they may be required to account, this does not change the real aspect of the action, which is substantially a claim for the value of the vessel.

The seventh and eighth causes of demurrer are disposed of by the observations which I have made in relation to the ninth.

The judgment upon the demurrer should be affirmed with costs.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

DECISIONS ON APPEALS FROM MARINE AND JUSTICES' COURTS.

*Abraham Knox vs. Benjamin Newhouse.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*David Griffin vs. Joshua Lee.*—Judgment reversed with costs unless the damages are reduced to $20.

*G. D. Clarke vs. John Kiernan.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Joseph Breder vs. John Bennett.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*James McAlister vs. John Barton.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*Charles Habrill vs. Frank Busen.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Alexander Legare vs. Robert Black.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*Henry La Monte vs. Laurence Archer.*—Judgment reversed unless the damages are reduced to $60.

*Charles Bonnell vs. James Greeley.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*James Drake vs. James Cockcroft.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

*Robert H. Baldin vs. Albert M. Nicolay.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*Thomas E. Gordon vs. Joseph Sykes.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Henry B. Quackenboss vs. Joseph Hoist.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

*William H. Merritt vs. Martin Thompson.*—Order affirmed, with $10 costs.

*D. H. Gourlay vs. Mary Evans.*—Judgment reversed and judgment for plaintiff for $25.

*Charles Brown vs. E. D. Hoge.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Moses Helger vs. John Benson.*—Judgment reversed, with costs.

*John Elbert vs. Charles Kelly.*—Order affirmed without costs.

*Philip A. Bell vs. Daniel Brown.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

*Hugh Bowie vs. M. C. Sharp.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Edmund G. Ransom vs. W. F. Green.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

*Garrard and others, respondents, vs. J. W. Stagg, impleaded with Beach.*—In this case Woodruff, Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court.

The judgment rendered in this case in the Court below was given in an action against two defendants for libel—upon an appeal to this Court by one defendant only, it was decided that the plaintiffs could not maintain the action upon their own statement of their case. The direction given to the Clerk in making this decision was, that the judgment appealed from be reversed as to the appellant, with costs.

Motion is now made to correct the entry so as to order judgment of reversal generally, without limiting the reversal to the appellant only, upon the ground that an entire judgment against several defendants, whether rendered in an action for tort or upon contract, cannot be reversed as to one defendant and affirmed as to the other, and that the legal effect of a reversal is to discharge both from the liability under such judgment.

It is not doubted that the general proposition first above stated was perfectly well settled before the enactment of our code of procedure.—*Arnold vs. Sandford*, 14 J. R. 417; Richards vs. Walton, 12 J. R. 434; Cruikshank vs. Gardner, 2 Hill 333, and Sheldon vs. Quinlan 449. It may, however, be worthy of notice that in each of these cases all of the persons against whom the judgment was rendered appeared in the Appellant Court by writ of error or *certiorari*, and demanded a revival; and the statute required that if any refused to join, certain steps should be taken, after which the Court provided in the same manner as if all had joined; and the Supreme Court, in Alexander vs. Hoyt, (where the defendants had pleaded separately,) having reversed the judgment as to one defendant and affirmed it as to the other, Justice Cowen, in considering the subject, in Cruikshank vs. Gardner, (2 Hill 333,) very plainly intimates that that decision is not in conflict with the latter.

The recent cases appear to have been decided upon the view which the Court took of the proper construction of the statutes, though all regard the question as well settled by the early cases, upon general principles. Thus, in Alexander vs. Hoyt, the Court, in reversing as to one and affirming as to the other, obviously rely upon the language of the Revised Statutes, (2 R. S. 618 sec. 31,) which contemplates a "reversal in part and an affirmance in part." And Bronson, J., in Gildden vs. Quinlan, after stating the general rule, proceeds to consider whether the act of 1837, (Sess. Laws of 1837, p. 538,) authorizing the Court not only to affirm or reverse the judgment, in whole or in part, but also to "give such judgment for either party as the very right of the matter may seem to require;" and his conclusion is, that the terms "either party," in the statute, included all the persons belonging to the particular class, plaintiffs or defendants, as the case may be, and cannot be applied to each or any of such persons, and therefore that there is nothing in this statute to take the case out of the general rule above stated.

With these cases we suggest no conflicting opinion, but the case last referred to seems to indicate that had not the word party been used so as appropriately to apply to an entire class, the construction of that statute would have been different.

How then does the question stand under the provisions of the code of procedure? The power of the Appellate Court in giving judgment is defined in similar language when applied to each appellate tribunal. Thus Section 12—The Court of Appeals may reverse, affirm, or modify the judgment appealed from in whole or in part, and as to any or all of the parties. Section 330, upon an appeal the Appellant Court may reverse, affirm or modify the judgment * * * as to any or all of the parties; and as to appeals from Justices' Courts and the Marine Court, &c.—Section 366—In giving judgment the Court may affirm or reverse the judgment of the Court below in whole or in part, and as to any or all of the parties."

The remark is obvious that the terms *any or all of the parties*, has a much more comprehensive signification than the words "either party," and when there can be but two classes, to wit: Plaintiffs and Defendants, it is difficult to satisfy the expression, "Any of the parties," except by holding it to mean any of the plaintiffs or any of the defendants—for "any class out of two classes would be a meaningless employment of terms.

But this is not all; if the word *parties* here does not mean persons appearing as such before the Court, how can the permission to reverse, or affirm as to *all* of the parties be satisfied. Surely it was not intended to give the Court power to reverse the judgment as to both *plaintiffs and defendants*, and yet if "as to any or all the parties," does not mean as to any or all of the *persons* against whom the judgment was rendered, who are parties to the appeal, it must mean as to plaintiffs and defendants all included.

Again, the Code in Sec. [illegible] "any party *aggrieved*" to appeal. If party here includes all the plaintiffs and all of the defendants and not any one or more of them, then how shall there be an appeal, unless all the defendants or all of the plaintiffs consent to join? For I find no provision in the code to enable one defendant to summon his co-defendant to unite in the appeal or be precluded, as was allowed in the proceedings on writs of error.

So again, since the union of Law and Equity jurisdiction in the same tribunals, one of the most important powers the Court is called upon to exercise in Equity cases would be restrained if the Court have not power to affirm or reverse as to any or all of the persons appealing. For if parties here is used in the technical sense of "party to the suit," there could be no complete reversal as to one of several defendants, however erroneous the judgment might be; and yet the Court of Chancery always had this power.

Again, by Section 330, when the judgment is reversed, the Appellate Court may order restitution of all property lost by the erroneous judgment—and by section 360, relating to appeals from Justices, if the judgment be affirmed, the Appellate Court shall order the amount collected to be restored, and the order may be made at or after the hearing upon a previous notice of six days.

Now suppose the defendant, who does not appeal, thinks proper to pay the judgment, or it is collected from him by execution, can the Appellate Court direct restitution to be made to him. He is in no wise before them. He is not in a condition to appear in the Appellate Court or make any motion there.

Still further, suppose the defendant, who does not appeal, (having been guilty, as the case might be, of a grievous wrong, and the recovery not being large,) chooses to satisfy the judgment, or to suffer it to stand against him as a final adjudication of the extent of his liability. It would be obviously just that he should be permitted to do so, and this may well have been one consideration leading the Legislature to dispense with the necessity of all the plaintiffs and defendants joining in the appeal—and of enabling any one or more of them to appeal without thereby, in case of reversal subjecting the defendants or co-plaintiffs to further litigation.

And it is a very significant fact, that in the Code of Procedure, as reported to the Legislature by the Commissioners, and passed in 1848, the sections above cited did not contain the words "as to any or all of the parties." They were introduced by amendment in 1849, and the Legislature must, I think, have intended to give additional meaning to the section, and the power to the Courts which the natural signification of the language imports.

Our attention is called to one case bearing upon this subject, decided since the amendment of the Code above mentioned, in the Supreme Court, sitting in General Term in Chenango County. The Justice who pronounced the opinion of the Court rests the decision of the question solely upon the cases referred to above, without considering whether or not the new language employed in the Code of Procedure has changed the rule. But the Reporter adds a note to the case, that a motion was made for a reargument, on the ground that the Code had changed the rule, and the Court denied the motion, adhering to their opinion.

If we had any information, or could be informed in any proper manner, that the defendant below, who did not appeal, is not satisfied to suffer the judgment to stand so far as it affects him or his property, I might regret that I am compelled, by my examination of the subject, to differ from the Supreme Court, and that regret would be greater if it did not seem at least doubtful whether the question was maturely considered in that tribunal. As the views of that Court on the question are not reported I am without the aid of the reasoning upon which their conclusion that the Code has made no change is founded.

I am aware that there may be cases in which the Court, though they may be deemed to have power enough, will not reverse a judgment as to one, and have it stand as to another, where to do so would work injustice. If the cause of action was in its nature joint only, and where the defendants, if liable to the plaintiff, were also liable to each other for contribution, and whenever a several judgment could not have been rendered in the Court below, the Appellate Court would not convert the judgment into one which it would have been erroneous to enter in the inferior tribunal. It might justly awaken surprise, if a remittitur should come from the Court of Appeals directing such a change in the judgment as gives it a form, which had it been so entered below, the Court of Appeals must have reversed it. So where the order for reversal is on a ground not final between the parties, and a new trial is therefore necessary, if the cause of action be joint only, such order must embrace all of the defendants. And when on reversal of the judgment of the justice the plaintiff is put to a new suit, if the cause of action be joint, the reversal must reach all the parties, otherwise the parties who had not appealed might plead the former judgment in bar, and defeat the recovery (as the case might be) against the only solvent man of their number. But it is sufficient to say of all these cases, and no doubt others might be suggested, that this power embraces a control over such case to prevent any inconvenience or injustice—the Court may reverse as to any or all—and they are bound to do this with due regard to every consideration affecting the rights of the parties which can be brought to their notice; and on appeals from the Justices' Courts that duty is especially enjoined.

In actions of tort, in which a several judgment was proper, the former rule was in the highest degree technical. There was no substantial justice or equity, when a plaintiff in such case had recovered a judgment against three which the Court were satisfied he was by the law and the evidence entitled to have against two of them, in dismissing him from Court, compelling him to pay costs to all parties and go through the labor and expense of another suit to recover what the Court say it was just he should have in the first instance. I think the Legislature have cured that necessity now by a more liberal and more rational rule.

And especially is this true in such an action, when, as in the present case, the defendant, who alone is affected by the judgment, does not ask our interference by not appealing, he indicates that he is satisfied with the result. Sometimes a defendant so situated may have good reasons to suppose that he should fare worse on a second trial. It is evidently reasonable and just that he should be permitted to retain his position protected by the judgment against further litigation.

In the case before us, having decided on the appeal that the cause of action, as set forth, was not one upon grounds that would constitute both defendants, a love of justice might probably lead me to desire that the other defendant might be relieved, but he is not before us. No right or interest of either the appellant or respondent is prejudiced, and we are, I apprehend, to confine our attention to them. If we are right in our views, the rule must be a general one.

I am constrained to think that the direction was correctly given at the term in which the appeal was decided, and therefore that the motion must be denied. Upon a question of doubt, and supported as he is by authority entitled to great respect, the novelty of the question should relieve the appellant from the payment of costs on the motion.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

LIABILITY OF A MASTER OF A SHIP FOR SUPPLIES AND REPAIRS THERETO WHEN SAILING ON SHARES.

*Palmer vs. Badger and others.*—This action is brought upon an acceptance, of which the following is a copy:

> $280 00 EXCHANGE FOR NEW-ORLEANS, May 24, 1851.
>
> Seventy days after date of this first of exchange, second unpaid, pay to the order of Charles Palmer two hundred and eighty dollars eighty cents, cash advanced in disbursements for account brig *Charles* and owners. Value received, and charge the same to account of disbursements of brig *Charles* and owners aforesaid. CHARLES PALMER.
>
> To Capt. *Seth Hammond, Brig Charles, of New-York.*

Across the face of which is written the following:

> "Accepted, SETH HAMMOND."

On the trial it was admitted that in 1851 Seth Hammond was the captain and defendants the owners of the brig *Charles*, and that Capt. Hammond signed this acceptance, or rather that the signature to the acceptance was his.

Francis Church was then called as a witness for the plaintiff, and testified that in the Spring of 1851, the *Charles* was at New-Orleans, and that Hammond had been appointed master by the owners; that the vessel was lost in the Gulf of Mexico sometime during that Spring; that previous to her loss, in the same Spring, Hammond made a contract with the defendants, at the City of New-York, to sail the vessel on shares; that Hammond was to take the vessel, and do the best he could with her—go where he had a mind to, and have her on shares—victual and man her himself—pay all the bills, and charge the owners one half the port charges; that in the Spring of 1851, he (the witness) was a partner of the defendants, but had nothing to do with the vessel. He further testified that he wrote a letter to the plaintiff, of which the following is a copy:

> NEW-YORK, July 9, 1851.
>
> Mr. Charles Palmer, New-Orleans, La.:
>
> Dear Sir: Your favors are all at hand concerning account against the brig Charles. The balance due you as per account, $78 31, you are at liberty to draw on us for. We understand from Capt. Hammond that the draft you got from him for $280 80 was insured by you in New-Orleans, which in case of loss you resort to the insurance company, as it was not freight you insured, but advances. Capt. H. informs us he sent you a protest from Key West. However, if it has not come to hand, you can have the use of ours, which you will find by calling on Oliver O. Palmer, Esq. Capt. H. has written you this day.
>
> Yours, &c. BADGER, PECK & CO.

The witness further said that at the time this letter was written, the vessel had been lost. The plaintiff makes no claim for the $78 31 referred to in the foregoing letter. The plaintiff here rested his case, when Daniel D. Lord, Esq., counsel for defendants, moved for a dismissal of the complaint in the action upon the following grounds:

*First*—The plaintiff has failed to show that the draft was given for, and on account of disbursements expended upon the brig in question.

*Second*—He has failed to prove that Captain Hammond was the agent of the owners of the brig.

*Third*—That Captain Hammond had no authority to bind the owners entering into a contract with a third party to repair the vessel.

A. J. Perry, Esq., for the plaintiff, opposed the motion.

Thompson, J.—The only proof in the case that the amount claimed was disbursed for and on account of the brig is that which is contained in the acceptance itself. What the disbursements were expended for, is involved in total obscurity. In any event the captain does not possess unlimited powers as to procuring repairs and supplies for the ship. And he can only bind the owners for such as are necessary under the actual circumstances of the voyage. It does not appear in this case for what purpose the plaintiff advanced his money; a fact that should be clearly proved in the case; so that the question whether the money was expended for necessaries might be decided by the Court or Jury. For aught that I know the funds may have been expended for superfluities or luxuries. The contract of a master for such things can in no event bind the owners. It is said that, in general, the master of a vessel appears to all the world as the agent of the owners in matters relating to the usual employment of the ship; so does he also in matters relating to the means of employing her; the business of fitting out, victualing and manning her being left wholly to his management, in places where the owners do not reside, and have no established agent; and frequently, also, even the place of their own residence. Nevertheless, the party seeking to enforce a contract made with the master, against the owners, must clearly prove facts and circumstances which go to show that the master has not exceeded his authority.

But it appears in this case that at the time the plaintiff made the advances in question, Captain Hammond had contracted with the owners to sail the brig at the halves, and do the best he could with her. He stood in the position of a charterer—paying to the owners for the use of her, one-half of the profits earned. The vessel was in his exclusive control, to go where he chose to go, and to employ her in whatever way or manner he thought proper. The Captain was a mere hirer of the ship. It is a well-settled rule of law that the hirer of a chattel cannot, without special authority for the purpose, create a liability of the owner for the cost of repairs or supplies furnished by direction of the hirer, to aid him in deriving advantage from the thing hired. Where a vessel is let to one who is to be master, and is to victual and to man her, and is to pay to the owners for her hire a certain proportion of her earnings, the owners are not liable during the time for any expense incurred by the master for or on account of the vessel.

But the plaintiff's counsel contended that the letter written by the witness, Church, was a recognition of the liability of the defendants. The letter is merely, at most, evidence of what Captain Hammond said about the matter. It is by no means a recognition of defendants' liability to pay the draft. It amounts to nothing more than the plaintiff had already proved—that is to say, that Captain Hammond had signed the acceptance. It does not amount to a promise to pay, nor can I safely draw the inference even that the defendants possessed knowledge of the purpose for which the plaintiff had made any advances. I am of the opinion, for these and other reasons which might be stated, that the motion for a dismissal of plaintiff's complaint should be granted.

Judgment, therefore, accordingly.

Before Hon. Judge Thompson and a Jury.

MAKING AN EXAMPLE.

*Alexander Williams vs. Gustavus V. Fox.*—In this case the plaintiff claimed to have been unlawfully confined on board the steamship *George Law*, and that in consequence thereof he had suffered damages to the amount of $500, and as the defendant was the Captain of the vessel he ought to respond in the requisite amount. It appeared on evidence that Williams was a steward on board "the Legal Georgium," and that a passenger applied to him to furnish some limes to make lemonade of. The steward said there were no limes; passenger grew wrathy and swore "that steward was a —— liar," and then the steward stood upon his dignity and ordered the passenger to "clear out of the pantry in less than no time." Passenger complained to the Captain, and that functionary ordered the steward into irons and kept him on deck all night in the rain, from which the counsel for the plaintiff, Mr. L. E. Bulkeley, drew the inference, that the disgrace and exposure brought on an attack of rheumatism which sorely hurt the feelings of his client and aggravated the damages.

J. Oakey Hall, District Attorney, appeared for the defence, and contended that the words and acts of the steward amounted to insubordination, for which offence the Captain was justified in inflicting punishment, in moderation.

His Honor charged the Jury at much length, defining the law, which was applicable to mariners and captains on board the mercantile marine. In law the plaintiff was a mariner, and liable to all the rules which govern ordinary seamen. It was his duty to obey respectfully all the lawful commands of his superior officer, and if the plaintiff was guilty of disrespect to an officer or to a passenger, it would amount to insubordination, for which the captain would have the right to inflict a proper punishment. The law holds the master so liable only for excessive punishment, and although the plaintiff may have suffered ever so much, yet if the punishment was not cruel or unusual he cannot recover. The obedience required by the law from a mariner was much greater and more stringent than was required from servants on shore. If the Jury should believe that the captain ordered the steward to apologize to the passenger, and the plaintiff was disrespectful in refusing, that was insubordination, which the defendant might punish at his discretion. And although a mariner is charged with an offence on shipboard unjustly, yet he has no right to be disrespectful. The Jury must inquire if the plaintiff committed any offence; and, if he did, was the punishment excessive or unusual.

The Jury retired and found for the plaintiff damages for $300.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Feb. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged in demand and value. The Inspection Warehouse contained this morning 336 bbls. Pearls, and 325 bbls. Pots,—in all, 610 bbls.

COFFEE—Is pretty active and firm, with sales of 150 packages Java at 13½c.; 150 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo, at 10½c.@10¾c.; 800 Rio, at 9½c.@9¾c.; 31 Bahia, at 9¾c.; and (within a few days) 30,000 bags St. Domingo, mostly for export, at 9¼c.@9½c. ℔ ℔.

COTTON—The demand is still good; but the inadequate supply here checks operations. Small sales were reported as having been made to spinners and shippers, while further movements, *in transitu*, were spoken of within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

| | Upland. | Florida. | Mobile. | New-Orleans and Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 7¾ | 7¾ | 8 | 8 |
| Middling | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9¾ | 9⅞ |
| Middling Fair | 9⅞ | 10 | 10⅛ | 10⅜ |
| Fair | 10 | 10 | 11 | 11⅛ |

FISH—Continue inactive at former figures, with limited arrivals and a moderate stock. The sales are very limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands depressed by an increased amount being offered, and a diminished inquiry for home use, prices are less firm and less buoyant in price. The day's sales embraced 4,500 bbls. We quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ordinary State | $7 [illegible] @ 8 25 |
| Straight State | 8 25 @ 8 37½ |
| Favorite State | 8 37½ @ 8 50 |
| Mixed Western | 8 37½ @ 8 50 |
| Common to Good Indiana and Michigan | 8 50 @ 8 75 |
| Fancy Michigan | 8 75 @ 9 00 |
| Common to Good Ohio | 8 50 @ 8 75 |
| Fancy Ohio | 9 00 @ 9 50 |
| Extra Ohio | 9 25 @ 10 50 |
| Extra Indiana and Michigan | 9 00 @ 10 50 |
| Fancy Genesee | 9 25 @ 9 75 |
| Extra Genesee | 10 00 @ 11 75 |

Canadian is quiet at old rates. Southern appears about the same; sales having been made of 1,400 bbls. at $8 87½@$9 25 for mixed to favorite, and $9 37½@$10 37½ for fancy and extra ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour, Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unaltered.

FRUIT—The sales of Raisins to-day include 1,200 boxes Bunch at $2 25@$2 37½ for dry, and $2 05@$2 15 for wet dried, with 300 boxes Layer at $2 75. Other articles have not varied.

GRAIN—Wheat is still quiet, owing to its scarcity and the high prices asked therefor. The day's sales consist of only 1,000 bush. handsome Michigan White at $2 40; 1,600 good Southern do. at $2 30; and 1,000 Red do. at $2 10. Rye, Barley and Oats are without any important change. Corn is scarce and wanted at very full prices, sales having transpired to-day of 16,500 bush., including some Southern Yellow and Western mixed, here, at 91; but chiefly Southern White, to arrive, at 95c. ℔ bush.; most of which latter is intended for the English market, ship room having been engaged therefor (at 6d., in bags, ℔ bush.) to Liverpool.

HAY—Some 800 bales River brought 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1 for local use, ℔ 100 ℔.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. Hull informs us that the light receipts have continued during the week, and an active demand springing up, Hides of all descriptions have advanced fully 1c. ℔ ℔, notwithstanding the price at which the manufactured article is selling leaves no margin for profit to the tanner. The receipts from the South American ports will probably be limited for sometime, owing to the unfavorable advices received from here of the rapid decline during last Summer, and Importers have been cautious about ordering largely. The accounts from River Plate are very unfavorable, and we need not expect very extensive shipments from there at present—and at Rio Grande I know of no vessel loading for this port. The few parcels of common Hides, which arrived last week, have all been sold, leaving a very light stock in first hands, and many of these are held above current rates. We have no salted Hides on hand nor any Horse Hides. Receipts of the week are 33,883 Hides, consisting of 9,500 Orinoco, per Catharine and Eliza; 1,700 Vera Cruz, per Flash; 16,060 California, per E. Wright, Jr. and Cynthia, (the bulk of these cargoes was sold previous to arrival,) and 6,000 Hides from the West Indies and Southern ports, of which 2,700 were received by dealers. Sales of the week are 20,800 Hides, as follows: 7,480 dry Buenos Ayres, 21@23 ℔s., at 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,300 dry Orinoco, 21 ℔s., at 19c., 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 dry Orinoco, 20 ℔s., at 18½c., 6 mos., usual selection; 3,000 21 ℔s., at 19c., 6 mos., usual selection; 600 dry Rio Grande Kips, 11 ℔s., at 21c., 6 mos., usual 15c., 6 mos., as they run; 494 dry Laguayra, 24 ℔s., at selection; 2,465 dry Porto Cabello, (from Curacoa,) 22 ℔s., at 16½c., 6 mos., as they run; 2,400 Savanilla, 22 ℔s., at 14½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,515 dry Savanilla, 23 ℔s., at 16c., 6 mos., as they run; 630 dry Curacoa, 23 ℔s., at 13½c., 6 mos., as they run; 315 salted Maranham, 30 ℔s., at 13½c., 6 mos., as they run; 1,100 dry Southern, 16 ℔s., at 11½c.@12c., cash, as they run; 700 dry Southern, 18 ℔s., at 13½c., cash, less 5 ℔ cent., selected; 150 dry Southern, 15 ℔s., at 13c. cash, less 4 ℔ cent., as they run; 1,300 green-salted Southern, 56 ℔s., at 6½c., 4 mos.; 613 St. Domingo, at 15½c. for dry and 12c. for salted; 1,564 dry California, on private terms; 2,000 dry Rio Grande, (in Baltimore,) 22 ℔s., at 21c., 6 mos.; 2,400 dry Chili, (in Boston,) 20 ℔s., at 17c., 6 mos. The stock on hand of Dry Ox and Cow Hides is 37,400, as follows: 5,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 15,300 dry Orinoco, (9,000 of which just arrived,) 4,500 dry African, (East Coast,) 3,100 dry Mexican, 700 dry Curacoa, 300 dry [illegible], 2,000 dry Southern and [illegible] West India, 4,000 dry California, [illegible] expected to arrive shortly at this port: The [illegible], with 20,000 hides; the [illegible], with 16,000 hides; the *California*, from Buenos Ayres, with 9,000 hides; and [illegible].

Statement of the Imports (Foreign and Coastwise,) into New-York and other ports for Jan., 1856.

| | New-York. | Baltimore. | Philad'a. | Boston. | Salem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Jan., 1854 | 173,519 | 17,504 | 21,722 | 21,830 | 10,253 |
| Jan., 1856 | 106,234 | 12,300 | 10,165 | *9,345 | 3,676 |

(*Not including 1st bales Calcutta Kips.)

Stock of Hides on hand at the above ports on the 1st instant is:

| New-York. | Baltimore. | Philadelphia. | Boston. | Salem. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 37,400 | 8,000 | 4,000 | *8,200 | 10,525 |

(* 26,000 are light African.)

HOPS—Are quiet and languid at old quotations.

IRON—Scotch Pig has not varied. English Bar is in moderate request, at $70 for refined, and $60 for common, ℔ ton, usual terms. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—Nothing new has occurred in this line.

LEAD—Is dull and somewhat nominal, without sales of importance.

LEATHER—Mr. Hull states that with "a continued good demand and advanced rates for Hides, holders have been compelled to raise prices, and have succeeded in obtaining an advance of 1c. ℔ ℔ for Middle Weight Hemlock Sole, and full previous quotations for other descriptions. The stock of prime qualities, particularly Middle Weights, is very small, and a further advance is looked for. Most of the Middle Weights is held by one dealer, who refuses to sell at less than 25c. Sales of Hemlock are 45,504 sides and 79,000 do. on hand. Oak is quiet but firm, and prime qualities scarce. Stock of Oak 24,000 sides, and sales are 2,270. I quote Oak Slaughter and salted Good Light, 29c.@33c.; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter and salted Good Heavy, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter Spanish, Good All Weights, 29c.@30c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 19c.@20c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 18c.@20c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 17c.@18½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 18c.@19½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 16c.@18c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A. poor, all weights, 10c.@13c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 19c.@22c.—On six months' credit.

LIME—Continues, as last noticed, scarce and nominal in price.

MOLASSES—Sales of 250 bbls. New-Orleans were effected at 28c. ℔ gallon. Nothing doing in other kinds.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Sales were made of 250 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 41c., cash, ℔ gallon, in lots; and 3,000 bbls. common Rosin at $1 70 ℔ bbl. of 310 ℔s., delivered.

OILS—No change can be noticed in the market for Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is very dull and heavy, being freely offered, while it is in but limited request at 80c.@81c., in lots, ℔ gallon. Large parcels would not bring over 76c.@77c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil is unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork has not varied much, the sales including 600 bbls. at $19 50 for old Mess; $16@$16 25 for new Mess; $13@$13 25 for new Prime; $15 25@$14 75 for Western Prime Mess; and $15 50@$16 for City Mess ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs command 7c.@7½c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats are in good demand, at former prices. Bacon is salable and firm. Lard exhibits less animation at old rates, the day's sales having been confined to 300 bbls. at 9½c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Beef is dull and heavy, with sales of only 180 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime, $8 50@$11 for do. Mess, $13 50 for Vermont do., $14 00@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do., ℔ bbl. We have no important variation to notice in Prime Mess Beef. About 600 bbls. Beef Hams were purchased at $13@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter and Cheese are about the same.

RICE—Sales were made of 300 tcs. for export, at $4 25@$4 87½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SALT—The day's transactions include 2,000 sacks Liverpool ground at 95c., and 1,000 do. do. fine at $1 30.

SKINS—Mr. Hull sums up this week's business thus:

Goat—The market continues quiet for Curacoas with a limited inquiry from manufacturers; although the stock is not heavy, say about 550 bales, it is quite enough for the demand. Sales are 60 bales Curacoa at 47c., 6 months. I notice an arrival of 160 bales Tampico Skins per Flash, which are the first receipts this season. They are still afloat.

Deer—The receipts this week are 113 bales Sisal sold at 45c.; 3 bales Honduras; 3 bales Vera Cruz, and about 20 bales domestic Skins. Sales are 19 bales Honduras at 46c., and 1,800 ℔s. Florida at 22c.@24c., cash. There is but a small stock of domestic Skins in first hands, and no foreign. Manufacturers show but little spirit, sales being made chiefly to dealers.

SUGAR—New-Orleans is in good request and is steady, with sales of 230 hhds., in lots, at 7⅛c.@8¼c. ℔ ℔. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

TALLOW—About 8,000 ℔s. prime have been held at 11c. ℔ ℔.

TEAS—Remain quiet, but pretty firm. There is a fair supply of all descriptions here.

TOBACCO—We heard of sales of 48 hhds. Kentucky at 7c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been made of 380 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 29½c.@29¾c., usual terms, per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements were to a moderate extent only, and chiefly for English ports. For Liverpool, the engagements included 500 bales Cotton at 3s. 6d. ℔ bale,—Flour and Grain being quoted the same as last stated,—with engagements of 1,500 bbls. of the former, at 1s. 6d.; 1,000 bxs. Bacon at 17s. 6d.; and some lots of other kinds of provisions at old figures. For London, there were shipped 200 bbls. Rosin at 3s. 9d.; 100 bbls. Pork, at 5s. 6d.; 125 pkgs. Bacon at 27s. 6d. ℔ ton, and tcs. Beef at 5s. For Glasgow, some Naval Stores were reported as having been engaged at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl. For other European ports, the shipments were limited, at unchanged rates. For California, there were twelve vessels advertised, while but a comparatively small amount of freights was offering, including, mainly, measurement goods, at 35c.@38c. ℔ foot. For Australia, there were six vessels up, while freights were scarce and rates little better than nominal at 30c.@35c. ℔ foot for measurement goods. The latest charters have been: A ship, 1,600 tons, (now expected here,) to China via California, thence to London or Liverpool, £3 15s., with the option of second port in China at 10s. additional, or, if from Calcutta, £5; ship *Ocean Steed*, 687 tons, to Australia, Calcutta, &c., 12 months, $2,000 ℔ month, manned and victualed by the owners; a ship from north side Cuba to London, Sugar, £3 15s.; four ships, Guano, two, if one all, to Cork and a market, (London, Liverpool, or Bristol,) 32s. 6d. in bags, and 35s. in bulk; a bark and brig to Oporto, Corn, 28s.; a bark of 270 tons, to take the Guinea's [illegible] cargo from Key West to London, $1,150; one, 200 tons, to Manzanillo and back to Boston, $2,450; one from Baltimore to Cienfuegos and back to Philadelphia or New-York, Sugar, 40c.; one now at Baltimore, from Havana, to Boston and back to New-York, Sugar, &c.; one from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, &c.; a brig, 150 tons, to Nuevitas and back, $1,350; one to Cardenas and back, Molasses $3, and Sugar 80c.; one to Canary Islands and back, $2 ℔ ton, home; one 180 tons, from North side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 30c.; one to Demerara, from, and home from Porto Rico, Sugar, 45c.; and if to St. John, N. B., $250 additional; one of 100 tons to Havana, with the privilege of one other port, and back, Sugar, 35c., and Molasses $3; one of 164 tons, to Laguayra and back, $1,300; one of 200 tons, to North side Cuba and back, Molasses $3; one to Havana and back, Sugar, 35c., and Molasses $3; one of 140 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,300; a Neapolitan barque, from Boston to Havana and Trieste, a bark house on Malaga, one to Lisbon with Canada Butts, a brig to South side Cuba and back, one other port and back, on terms we did not learn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board.*—$1,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, 100; $5,000 City Railroad 6s, 91; $1,000 Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '70, 93; $200 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 75; $2,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 91; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75½; $1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75½; $2,000 Allegheny County 6s, (Steubenville,) 73; $2,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; $1,000 Harrisburg Railroad 6s, [illegible]; [illegible] Beaver Meadow Railroad, [illegible]; 125 Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½; 4 Lehigh Zinc, 1; 50 Reading Railroad, [illegible]; [illegible] Vicksburg Railroad, [illegible]; 100 New-Creek Coal Co., ¾; 100 Little Schuylkill Railroad, 22½; 30 Minehill Railroad, [illegible]; 150 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20; 100 Long Island Railroad, [illegible]; 3 Philadelphia Bank, 131; 100 United States Bank, 14; 2 Girard Bank, 12¾; 61 do. 12.

*Between Boards.*—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75½; $2,000 City Railroad 6s, 91; $2,000 Cincinnati, W. & Z. 7s, [illegible]; $400 City 5s, '64, 91; 25 Susquehanna Canal, 10½; 50 Vicksburg Railroad, 6; 70 Reading Railroad, 37½; 16 do. 37½.

*Second Board.*—$1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, (Real Loan,) 77½; $5,000 City Railroad 6s, 91; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 51½; $2,000 Long Island Railroad 6s, 78; 1,000 Lehigh Zinc, 1; 100 Reading Railroad, 37½; 11 do. 37½; 200 Long Island Railroad, 15½; 50 Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20½; 200 Morris Canal, 14½; 150 Chester Valley Railroad, 8½; 100 Union Canal, 10½; 25 Bank of United States, 1.

*After Board.*—$1,000 Allegheny County 6s, 75½; $4,000 Pennsylvania Coupon 5s, 88; $3,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 87½; 500 Lehigh Zinc, 1; 50 Union Canal, 10½.

*Closing Prices.*—United States 6s, '68, 116½@117; City 6s, 90@91; Pennsylvania 5s, 87½@88; Reading Railroad, 37½@37¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 93½@94; Reading Railroad, Mortgage 6s, '44, 83@87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½@45¾; Morris Canal, 14½@14¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74½@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20½@20¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 20½@20¾; Long Island Railroad, 15½@16; Vicksburg Railroad, 6@6½; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1@1⅛; Union Canal, 10¼@10½.


## FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The five new four-story houses, Nos. 213, 215, 217, 219 and 221 38th-st., a few doors west of 5th-av. They are replete with all the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water, from first to fourth stories; bay windows, cut glass doors, &c. Situated between two railroads (the 6th and 8th-avs.) Price moderate. If sold, $5,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably to good tenants. A person will be in attendance in No. 215 from 10 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 42 West 26th-st., or W. E. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In West Morrisania. The house is a three story basement, with piazza in front, built in the best manner, marble mantels, range, heater, &c. There is a substantial barn, a good well of water, and upward of 100 choice fruit trees on the premises. Lot, 100 feet front, 140 feet on the rear and 400 feet deep, facing on three streets. Price, $4,500, of which $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage.

JOHN H. BURK, No. 25 Park-row, up stairs.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—At Melrose, South, four minutes' walk from the depot of the Harlem Railroad. A new house and ten lots of ground, beautifully situated, with a large number of choice fruit and shade trees. The house is finished in the best manner, with eleven good rooms. Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. I. E. FOWLER, No. 230 Grand-st., New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A well finished house, supplied with every convenience for a genteel family, with handsome gas fixtures and water fixtures, bath room, &c., in the highly respectable neighborhood No. 197 Dean-st., between Bond and Nevins. Apply to the owner on the premises. Terms easy. Would exchange for good house and land a short distance in the country, convenient by railroad or steamboat.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—One 2-story attic and basement sub-cellar frame house, filled in with brick, hard finished, ornamental cornices, marble mantles and grates, gas, and fixtures complete—situated on the east side of Skillman-st., about 200 feet south of Myrtle-av. Railroad. Price, $2,300. Terms easy. Inquire of H. PHILLIPS, on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—A two-story cottage house, with dining-room and kitchen attached, finished with marble mantels, grates, &c., with from one to ten acres of land; distance within five minutes' walk from depot. For further particulars apply to J. H. HAZEN, No. 128 William-st., or to JOHN ADAMSON on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO RENT AT THROG'S NECK.—A neat cottage and two acres of land on Throg's Neck, near Pelham Bridge, with fine view of the water, and with carriage-house and stable. Will be sold for $4,000 or let at $400. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—To close an estate in Rahway, N. J., 2 houses and lots near Railroad depot; one lot 62 by 100 feet with good two-story house and kitchen $1,600; the other lot 60 by 140 feet with convenient house, price $750. For particulars apply to JAS. W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—Containing six rooms and [illegible] cellar, with two lots, for only $1,000, terms easy; in the beautiful village of Clarenceville, half an hour's ride from the City. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

STORES FOR SALE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts. The corner store, 50x110 feet; the one next, 50x100 feet, Duane-st. is to be widened on the opposite side, 25 feet, in the Spring, and will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire No. 83 Walker-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE IN ELIZABETHTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—The property now occupied by the subscriber, situated on the cold [illegible] New-ark, about two minutes' walk from the railroad depot. The dwelling-house is modern style, large and commodious, being replete with every convenience, and with the out-buildings, barn, &c., in complete order. The grounds comprise about 4½ acres, with a front of about 400 feet on the said road and well stocked with the most valuable and choice fruit trees, all now in good bearing. And as regards eligibility of situation, improvements, lawns, shrubbery, &c., it is perfect in every respect, no care and expense having been spared in order to make the same complete in all respects. The house and premises would be sold with a portion of the land, if preferred. The above property may be seen and the terms made ascertained, by calling on the subscriber on the premises.

JOB MAGIE.

COTTAGE FOR SALE AT EAST MORRISANIA.—Situated in a healthy and genteel neighborhood, within 200 feet of the station-house, and one hour's ride from New-York. Price $800 cash, and $500 in four years. To a genteel family, who would reduce their expenses and retain a respectable and comfortable home, the opportunity is worthy of attention. Address E. A. M., Times office.

COTTAGE AT NEWPORT FOR SALE.—The Bayview Cottage at Newport, containing two drawing-rooms, a sitting-room, dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen, laundry and bath-room on the first floor, and on the second eight bedrooms, and four large bedrooms in the attic. There is also a public and private staircase, and the house is furnished throughout, also with glass, china, beds, &c. There is a coach-house, a fine well of water and 4 acres and 43-1,000ths of an acre of land, together with the water lot in front. For further particulars apply to G. A. JONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

A VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE CHEAP OR EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY.—In New-Jersey, near steamboat and railroad conveyance to New-York. It contains over 100 acres, nearly 5,000 fruit trees in fine order, as well as the lands, fences and buildings. It is a good truck farm; soil, sandy loam. For particulars, apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 3 Nassau-st.

DOCK PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF BROOKLYN FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Thirty lots with 500 feet water front, and bulkhead with 15 to 18 feet depth of water, will be disposed of together or in parcels to suit applicants. This property is very desirable for manufacturing purposes, building material yards, or any business requiring a good water front and dock, and easy access to the City of New-York, being situated in a central and rapidly improving part of the city. Terms easy. Apply to

DAN'L S. DARLING, No. 4 Sands-st.

TWO LOTS FOR SALE.—On 49th-st., between 5th and Madison-avs.; they are ready for immediate improvement, and will be sold cheap. Inquire No. 326 Bowery, S. CANTRELL.

GREAT BARGAIN.—DESIRABLE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—Situated at Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y.—The property, at a low cash estimate, is worth $4,000, will be sold for $3,300. Terms $1,300 cash, balance to remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of

HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

SUPERB FARMS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—For good improved property in New-York or Brooklyn; one of 50 acres, rich soil and good buildings; one of 50 acres, 3 miles from Newark, highly cultivated land and superior improvements.

CHARLES R. MILLER, No. 195 Broadway.

FARMS FOR SALE FOR GARDENING PURPOSES.—Eight small farms from 3 to 8 acres each, soil is rich, and admirably adapted for gardening purposes, located on plank-road and railroad, within 5½ miles of Peck-slip. Apply to CHARLES R. MILLER, Auctioneer, No. 195 Broadway.

FARM FOR SALE.—Thirty-two acres, with good house and out-buildings, and well stocked with apples, pears, grapes and other fruits—near Elizabethtown and about a mile from the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

S. D. LAW, No. 63 John-st., New-York.

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several country seats, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of T. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Crescent, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie; also, price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 2,353, New-York City Post-Office.

THREE HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURG.—Three-story brick houses, for only $2,500. Also, one handsome frame house and lot, price $1,500. Terms very easy. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

LOTS, LOTS, LOTS.—Only a few more of those desirable lots in the beautiful village of Clarenceville for sale. The streets are all graded and planted with ornamental trees. This place can be reached any time during the day in half an hour, and property there is rapidly improving in value. Price, per lot, $100, payable $4 dollars per month. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 183 Hester-st.

ELEGANT HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 4th-st., $7,500; No. 137 South 8th-st., $7,000; Clymer-st., $7,500; Lee-av., $4,500; South 4th-st., $4,000. Cottage, from $2,500 to $4,000 on easy terms. S. COCKCROFT,

Land Office, No. 72 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired Clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) anywhere the prescription used on receiving a letter, post-paid. Direct to Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

## INSTRUCTION.

TERMS REDUCED ONE-HALF.—OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S Academy of Penmanship and Bookkeeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st. [illegible] Ladies' writing class at 10½ o'clock, A. M., daily, except Saturdays. Gentlemen's classes, at 3 P. M. and 6 P. M. daily, excepting Saturdays. Terms reduced, $5 for 12, or $10 for 24 lessons, including every expense. Private instruction, $10 for 12, or $15 for 20 lessons. Each pupil is entitled to a separate desk.

BOOK-KEEPING.—Terms reduced this week, from $20 to $10, for quarter of three months. Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. [illegible] Arithmetic in proportion. Terms, payable in advance. NEW-YORK, Jan. 28, 1856.

MR. MURRAY NAIRNE'S SCHOOL.—For 25 approved boys, No. 28 Bible House, entrance from Astor-place. The second half-yearly term will commence on MONDAY, 4th of February next. References: Rev. Drs. Hawks, Ferris, Potts, Hughes; S. H. Weston; Messrs. Crosby and Mr. Swords, Booksellers; Hon. Greene C. Bronson; James Brown, Esq., of Brown, Brothers & Co., James Boorman, Esq., &c., &c.

MISS SPALDING.—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 10 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with conveniences, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education. ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 28, 1856.

INSTRUCTION.—The head classical Teacher in one of the first private institutions in the City, would devote a few evenings in the week to tuition. Young gentlemen wishing to make up for lost time, or preparing for examinations, may avail themselves of his services. Address E. B. E., Union-square Post-Office.

$5.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING OR ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway will receive pupils this day and evening, at only $5 for a practical double entry course; $10 for writing and book-keeping. Those wishing to enter at this price must come prepared to secure a seat. The lessons may be taken at pleasure.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Misses BANTISELL beg to inform the families of Port Richmond and its vicinity, that they give lessons on the Pianoforte and in Drawing, for $3 per month, at their residence, opposite the Post-Office, Port Richmond.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS.—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, [illegible] Astor-place, entrance on 8th-st. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The building admirable, thorough, quiet, orderly and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. [illegible] 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 168 Macdougal-st.)

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST.—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 200 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY.—No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 8 o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction,) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

## TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house, No. 60 Irving-place. Possession immediately, if required. The carpets, oilcloths and pier glasses, if wanted, will be sold on fair terms. Can be seen between 11 and 2 o'clock. Apply to

GARDNER GREENE & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The mansion house on the East River, immediately opposite Hellgate, and now in the occupation of Mr. H. G. Stebbins. Also, the convenient 2-story double house on 86th-st., near the 3d-av., in complete order, with 6 lots attached, running through to 87th-st. Apply at the office, No. 283 Washington-st., near Barclay.

HOUSE TO LET.—The elegantly furnished first-class brown stone front Dwelling House, No. 30 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th-avs. It has all the modern improvements, and affords a rare opportunity for persons desiring a pleasant and genteel residence. The house and furniture will be rented together, and possession given immediately. Apply to H. E. SMITH, No. 229 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two adjoining 25 feet front, first-class three-story houses, with gas throughout, baths, water closets, &c., in Grove-st., near South 6th, Jersey City. Rent $550. Apply to HENRY A. BOORAEM, No. 30 Broad-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Two two-story double houses on Grand-st. Rent $250 each. Apply to E. MILLS, Postmaster.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSE TO LET.—No. 236 West 22d-st., brown stone front, with all the modern improvements. Rent moderate; possession given immediately. Inquire of J. W. MILLER, No. 462 8th-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A first class house elegantly furnished, situated up town, between 5th and 6th-avs., is one of the most desirable locations in the city, to let to a small family. The house was built by one of the first builders in the City, and very handsomely finished. By addressing a line to Box No. 262 Post-Office, giving name and residence, a note will be sent informing of location, &c.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—In 27th-st., between Lexington and 3d-avs. Inquire of GEO. W. ABBE, No. 43 John-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—A very fine country seat in the vicinity of New-York with house, garden and furnished stables and out-houses, for the term of from one to three years. Possession can be taken immediately. Rent $2,000 per annum. For sale two carriage horses perfectly well matched, young, and without a fault. Price $800. Address Post-Office, Box No. 752.

BUILDING TO LEASE.—At a bargain, in a good central location up town. A large brick building, 25 by 90, suitable for any kind of manufactory or mercantile purposes. Inquire of R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

BUILDINGS TO LET.—The building No. 5 Nassau-st., will be rented for a refectory if desired. Also to let the store and basement No. 7 Nassau-st. Also offices in the same building. Inquire of JAS. CRUIKSHANK, No. 22 Broadway.

PREMISES TO LET ON LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The premises known as No. 341 Broadway, except the looking-glass store, fronting on Broadway, (which is half the Broadway front;) 25 by 120 feet to an alley, then 50 feet wide by 95 feet deep. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

TO PRINTERS.—TO LET.—The first story, corner of Beekman and Nassau-sts., has large unobstructed light, the basement suitable for Steam Press Work. The premises are complete, and well adapted for a Printing Office, Newspaper Office, or any similar business. Inquire of WM. H. CARY & CO., No. 243 Pearl-st., near Fulton-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—Two lofts and basement, 25 feet deep, of store No. 21 Beekman-st. Rent low to suit the times. Inquire of A. D. GALE, No. 225 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—To let or lease, for three years, a large stone mansion, stable, garden, &c., and about 15 acres, on the Hudson, near Yonkers; a most desirable country residence. Inquire of

HOMER MORGAN,

No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE.—The two large stores corner of Duane and Church-sts., the corner store 50x110 feet, the one next 50x100 feet. Duane-st. is to be widened on the opposite side 25 feet, in the Spring; Duane-st. will be the leading street to the New-York and Erie and Hudson River Railroads. Inquire No. 83 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A fine store and basement and sub-cellar, on the west side of Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., 25 feet by 100 feet, and containing all the modern improvements. A superior location for any extensive business requiring a first-class store. Apply to

W. WARD, No. 133 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The store, basement and several lofts of the large building, Nos. 20 and 22 Frankfort-st., will be warmed with steam, and steam power if wanted. Also, steam power supplied on reasonable terms. Apply to CHARLES JENKINS, No. 20 Frankfort-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most eligible stores on Broadway; suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 9 and 13 Canal-st., near Broadway, by J. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STORE TO LET.—No. 282 Pearl-st. Possession given immediately.

OFFICE TO LET.—Part of the new and handsome offices No. 38 Wall-st., basement of the National Bank building. A capital location for an insurance company. Apply to SAMUEL KISSAM, No. 38 Wall-st.

OFFICES TO LET.—Single or in suits, in the new Banking Building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 25th-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to

J. C. HULL & SON, No. 126 Cliff-st.

## COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—JOHN H. MORRIS having this day withdrawn from our firm, his interest ceases after this date. The outstanding debts and accounts will be settled by either of the partners, and the business will be continued under the same name.

PETER MORRIS & CO.

COLUMBIAN FOUNDRY, Feb. 2, 1856.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership hitherto existing between JOHN POOL and DAVID JAMES, Pearl Buttonmakers, at the Hedenbury Factory, High-st., Newark, N. J., is this day dissolved. The business will be continued by DAVID JAMES, at Bishop's Factory, corner State and Sheffield-sts. JOHN POOL,

NEWARK, Jan. 28, 1856. DAVID JAMES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having, in October, 1855, dissolved copartnership with DAVID B. BROWN, the public are hereby notified that all debts due the late firm of WM. A. BROWN & CO. are payable to the undersigned, who is alone authorized to collect dues and receipt for the same. WM. A. BROWN, No. 177 South-st.

MR. CHARLES BURDETT—Is no longer with me from this date. ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1856. No. 4 Broad-st.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership of HAHN & FRANKENHEIMER is this day dissolved.

FEB. 1, 1856. MOSES FRANKENHEIMER.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE.—One of 6, two of 10, one of 12 and one of 30 horse-power. These engines are new, of first-rate and substantial materials and workmanship, and would be sold very low to close a concern. Address C. A. M., Times Office.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That an election for Directors of the Australian Steamship Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 34 Broadway, on MONDAY, the 5th day of February, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

JAS. FREELAND, President.

## AUCTION SALES.

[illegible]

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY.—Corner of Broadway and Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1855.—A semi-annual dividend of five per cent. on the Capital Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Company has this day been declared, payable in cash at the office of the Company, in the City of New-York, on and after the 15th day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 3d to the 15th February, both inclusive.
GEORGE A. HOYT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Jan. 5, 1855.—The Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the capital stock thereof, out of the net earnings for the six months which will expire on the 31st inst., payable as hereinafter stated. [illegible]

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in this City on the first day of February, 1855, on the following named Securities, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of the undersigned, on presentation of the proper Coupons, viz.:

THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE OHIO AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY MORTGAGE BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE BELLEFONTAINE AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY INCOME BONDS, 7 per cent.

THE CLARK COUNTY (Ohio) BONDS, issued to the SPRINGFIELD AND COLUMBUS RAILROAD COMPANY, 7 per cent.

THE CITY OF MADISON (Ind.) SIX PER CENT. BONDS.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855.

OFFICE OF REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, [illegible]

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., NEW-YORK, CALIFORNIA AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND BANKING CO., No. 82 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of WELLS, FARGO & Co. [illegible]

T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

INTEREST NOTICE.—MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANIES.—[illegible]

On the NORTHERN INDIANA MORTGAGE BONDS [illegible]

On the MICHIGAN SOUTHERN MORTGAGE BONDS [illegible]

E. C. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—[illegible]

W. H. LANAHAN.

DIVIDEND.—THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY [illegible]

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 Chambers-st.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend [illegible]

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

THE COUPONS OF THE COLUMBUS AND [illegible]

E. C. WOODWARD, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

CITY BANK OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, Feb. [illegible]

DIVIDEND.—[illegible]

T. P. PERRIN, Cashier.

INTEREST NOTICE.—TERRE HAUTE AND ALTON RAILROAD.—The interest falling due in February on the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company will be paid, on and after that day, on presentation of the proper coupons at the Corn Exchange Bank.

S. RYDER, President.

OFFICE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY, Jan. [illegible]

THE INTEREST COUPONS of the Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due 1st February next, will be paid on and after that date at the office, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Treasurer.

ORIENTAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of three and one-half per cent. has this day been declared, payable on the 15th instant. The transfer books will remain closed until the 15th inst.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—[illegible]

NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1855. JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

## BANK NOTICES.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—[illegible]

[illegible]

JAN. 1, 1855. W. B. WORRALL, Secretary.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK, ALBANY, [illegible]

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

[illegible]

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.
W. M. PULLIS, M. D. VAN PELT, } Vice-Presidents.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

## FINANCIAL.

LOAN FOR $1,000,000—FOR THE ENLARGEMENT OF THE ERIE, the OSWEGO, the CAYUGA and SENECA CANALS, and for the completion of the BLACK RIVER and GENESEE VALLEY CANALS and for the ENLARGEMENT OF LOCKS OF THE CHAMPLAIN CANAL. [illegible]

Dated Canal Department, Albany, Jan. 27, 1855.

H. J. RAYMOND, Lieutenant-Governor.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.
OGDEN HOFFMAN, Attorney-General.
Commissioners Canal Fund.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, [illegible]

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, BROOKLYN, Jan. [illegible]

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all persons having claims against the [illegible]

WM. B. LEWIS, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, [illegible]

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. [illegible]

PHILIP G. ROGERS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the NAUGATUCK RAILROAD COMPANY will be holden at the Company's Office, in Bridgeport, on TUESDAY, the 20th day of February, 1855, at [illegible] o'clock, A. M. The stock transfer books will be closed from the 10th to 21st of February inclusive. IRA SHERMAN, Secretary.

BRIDGEPORT, Jan. 25, 1855.

THE UNDERSIGNED MAKES CASH ADVANCES—Upon Flour, Grain, Provisions, Railway and other approved Stocks or Bonds, [illegible]

JOHN R. MURRAY, No. [illegible] Pearl-st., near Wall.

NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL U. S. M. S. S. COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st.—NOTICE.—The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at this office on THURSDAY, 1st March next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

WM. L. SOULE, Secretary.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO., EAST ST. LOUIS, MO.—[illegible]

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS [illegible]

J. & VAN VLECK & READ, No. [illegible] Wall-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE [illegible]

THEODORE DEHON, No. [illegible] Wall-st., near Broadway.

$3,000 AND $2,000 TO LOAN—On Bond and Mortgage [illegible]

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY [illegible]

$500 TO $1,000 WANTED [illegible]

## MEDICAL.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU [illegible]

CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC—[illegible]

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—[illegible]

MRS. W. H. MAXWELL'S OFFICE.—[illegible]

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND—[illegible]

DR. CORBETT, No. [illegible] Duane-st., may be consulted [illegible]

MEDICAL DOCTOR.—DR. COOPER, [illegible]

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, [illegible]

A [illegible]

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

## INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

THE TRUSTEES, in conformity with the Charter, submit the following Statement of the affairs of the Company on the 31st December, 1854: [illegible]

Total amount of Marine Premiums [illegible]

The Board of Trustees have resolved to pay an interest of six per cent. [illegible]

By order of the Board, W. T. JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Walter R. Jones, | Ramsey Crooks, | Henry K. Bogert, |
| [illegible] | Caleb Barstow, | [illegible] |
| Henry Coit, | A. P. Pillot, | Dennis Perkins, |
| Wm. C. Pickersgill, | [illegible] | Joseph Gaillard, Jr., |
| Augustin Averill, | Leroy M. Wiley, | Wm. E. Dodge, |
| Lewis Curtis, | Henry W. Hicks, | [illegible] |
| Wm. S. Wetmore, | Daniel S. Miller, | [illegible] |
| John D. Jones, | [illegible] | William Wood, |
| Chas. H. Russell, | [illegible] | J. Henry Burgy, |
| Lowell Holbrook, | Theo. W. Riley, | Cornelius Grinnell, |
| Robt. C. Goodhue, | [illegible] | Henry G. Brewer, |
| [illegible] | James Bryce, | Watts Sherman, |
| Meyer Gans, | Wm. Sturgis, Jr., | Edward R. Bell, |
| | Edwd. H. Gillilan, | |

WALTER R. JONES, President.
JOHN D. JONES, Vice President.
CHARLES DENNIS, 2d Vice President.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

[illegible]

MORRIS FRANKLIN, President.
PLINY FREEMAN, Actuary.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—[illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 41 Chambers and 63 Wall-sts.—At an election held this day, the following persons were elected for the ensuing year:

[illegible]

CARLISLE NORWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st.—[illegible] This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000 [illegible]

DIRECTORS.

[illegible]

GEO. S. FOX, President.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

[illegible]

RICHARD VARICK, President.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. [illegible] Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

## FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, [illegible] MONDAY, Feb. 12, [illegible]

CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green.

## COAL.

COAL.—[illegible]

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY [illegible]

JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to [illegible]

PETER CLINTON.

## FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—[illegible]

DR. WARD'S WOMAN'S FRIEND—[illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—[illegible]

## RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route. [illegible]

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, [illegible] HOURS.

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS.

NOTICE!—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

[illegible]

R. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN and the West generally, also SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. [illegible]

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. [illegible], [illegible]

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—[illegible]

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. [illegible], 1855, the trains will run as follows: [illegible]

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—[illegible]

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. [illegible]

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, via Jersey City.—[illegible]

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE—[illegible]

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, &c.
L. P. BENTON, Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—[illegible]

## FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—[illegible]

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye. ADRIATIC, Capt. [illegible] BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

[illegible]

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[illegible]

EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., [illegible] London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

[illegible]

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—From New-York to Liverpool.—[illegible]

| | |
|---|---|
| ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; | AMERICA, Capt. Lang; |
| PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; | EUROPA, Capt. Shannon; |
| ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott; | CANADA, Capt. Stone; |
| AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; | NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch. |

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.......Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.......Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.......Wednesday, Feb. [illegible]
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.......Wednesday, March 14

[illegible]

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

[illegible]

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

[illegible]

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. [illegible] South-st., New-York.
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

## STEAMBOATS.

STEAMBOATS FOR SALE.—The following side-wheel Steamboats, suitable for river and bay navigation, and all will be delivered in good order and condition and ready for service: [illegible]

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—[illegible]

W. HILLARD & CO.
NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. [illegible], 1854.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, [illegible]

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE F. PURSER,
WM. SINCLAIR.
} Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Nov. [illegible], 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. [illegible]

ROBERT J. DILLON, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—JAMES FREELAND, [illegible]

FORBES, SEDGWICK & NYE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—WILLIAM H. WRIGHT against JOHN V. WRIGHT, JOHN V. PATTERSON and FREDERICK R. [illegible]

SCOLES, COOPER & LARREMORE, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

RICHARD PATRICK, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

PETER G. TAYLOR, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

ISAAC H. AUSTIN, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

FREDERICK MORRIS, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, [illegible] JAMES HOLFORD, late of the city of London, [illegible] WILLIAM AUGUSTUS PLATENIUS, [illegible]

HENRY S. HOLFORD, FREDERICK [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

JOHN COOK, MATILDA C. [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

MARIA DEMAREST, JOHN E. MEYER, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

LUCY HOLT, [illegible]

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER [illegible]

WILLIAM P. [illegible]

NOTICE.—All persons indebted to ABNER BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, counsellor-at-law, are requested to make payment; and all persons having demands against his estate are requested to present the same, [illegible] Wall-st. without delay. New-York, Jan. 27, 1855.

E. C. BENEDICT, Executor of Abner Benedict, [illegible]

## FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—[illegible]

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, Capt. [illegible] WOODHULL, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7, [illegible]

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—[illegible]

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. [illegible] Broadway.

# New-York Daily Times.

## NEW-YORK CITY.

### THE UNEMPLOYED.

**Meeting of Workingmen.**

A large meeting of workingmen was held on Sunday evening at No. 180 Hester-street. The meeting was composed mainly of Germans and Americans.

E. Arthur Baily was nominated as Chairman. Ben Price, of the Committee on Memorial, then read a memorial to the Legislature, which had been prepared.

The following constitutes the body of the memorial:

"The public lands held in trust by the Legislature, are the common property of the people composing the State, and it is your duty and province to make such disposition of them as will most conduce to the prosperity and happiness of the people, whose representatives you have the honor to be at the present time. [illegible]

[illegible]

MEMORIAL. [illegible]

Wm. Armstrong, Ben. Price, Ira B. Davis, Robert Grant, E. A. Baily, John Commerford, William Rowe.

The report and memorial were adopted. After hearing the report of Mr. Commerford, of the Committee appointed to visit Washington with the memorial of the working men, which he said, had been presented in the Senate by Governor Seward, and there referred to the Committee on Lands, and in the House by Mr. Cutting, where it was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, the following resolutions were offered and adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this meeting be hereby given to His Excellency, the President of the United States, for the prompt and kind interview extended to the Committee appointed at the great mass meeting, held in the Park, the 15th January, to memorialize Congress in relation to the distribution of the public lands. [illegible]

*Resolved*, [illegible]

*Resolved*, That we recognize in the Hon. John L. [illegible], of Pennsylvania, a true and energetic friend of the Homestead bill, [illegible]

*Resolved*, That we hereby return our most heartfelt thanks to the friends of the Homestead bill in the Senate and House of Representatives. [illegible]

The Committee on Organization presented their report through their Chairman, Mr. Ira B. Davis. The following extracts show its leading features:

*Intention.*—To secure the whole rights of the individual.

*Theory of Causes and Effects.*—Whereas, in the early history of men and nations, certain systems of Government and [illegible]

*Proposals for Remedy.*—1st. By the enactment of laws by Congress, prohibiting all further traffic in the public domain, and distributing the same in limited quantities for the use of actual settlers only.

2d. The enactment of laws by the several States limiting the quantity of land that any person shall hereafter acquire.

*Purposes of the Association.*—It is the intention of this Association to agitate the land and currency reform, [illegible] as may be deemed advisable. Each association shall pay to the central committee the sum of one and a half cents per week for each member, which shall be transmitted by each individual association to the central committee as often as once in three months.

The plan of organization is briefly: Association shall be represented by a Central Committee, primarily located in New-York, having collateral committees, which will be instituted in each city, town and village, throughout the United States—those committees being originally elected by public meetings and subsequently by ballot, through a majority of the enrolled members of each association.

The report was adopted, speeches were made by Ira B. Davis, E. Arthur Bailey, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

**City Mortality.**

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York from the 27th day of January to the 3d day of February, 1855; Men, 67; Women, 56; Boys, 187; Girls, 172. Total, 311.

DISEASES. [illegible]

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED. [illegible]

Of which 21 were from violent causes. [illegible]

Wards. [illegible]

AGES.—Under 1 year, 179; 1 to 2 years, 51; 2 to 5 years, 64; 5 to 10 years, 20; 10 to 15 years, 4; [illegible]

NATIVITIES.—Belgium, 1; Denmark, 1; England, 9; France, 3; Germany, 63; Ireland, 78; Scotland, 3; Wales, 1; South America, 1; United States, 348; unknown, 2. Total, 511.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 14; Bellevue Hospital, 9; City Hospital, 2; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 4; New-York Juvenile Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 1; St. Vincent's Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 66; Workhouse, Blackwell's Island, 3. Total, 108.

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

**The Sunday Liquor Traffic—Number of Arrests Yesterday.**

The traffic in liquor yesterday was very small. A dread of the consequences or a commendable desire to conform to the public will had the effect of closing nearly all the bars to the public. Many, of course, contrived by the artifice of side doors, &c., to supply their "friends" with drinks, but the vigilant "Reserve Corps" and others were on the look out for such, and no doubt most of them were "spotted," and will be duly reported. Fresnon's Hotel, corner of Frankfort and Chatham-streets, was open the whole of yesterday, however, and liquor was disposed of freely to such as applied for it. So great was the custom at the bar, that an extra number of waiters were busily engaged the whole day and to a late hour of the night. The proprietor of this hotel, we understand, has expressed his determination to disregard this law, and to take issue with such as may attempt to enforce it.

Capt. Carpenter, of the Fifth Ward Police, reports that after taking a general walk through his Ward for the purpose of ascertaining if any places for selling liquor were open contrary to law, he could not see one place open, and that the streets were very quiet, reminding him of the streets of a country village.

The good effects of the observance of the Sunday Law, may be seen from the following list of the number of arrests, as reported by telegraph at the office of the Chief of Police at 9 o'clock last night:

First Ward, 1; Second Ward, 1; Third Ward, 1; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 1; Sixth Ward, 2; Seventh Ward, 2; Eighth Ward, none; Ninth Ward, 2; Tenth Ward, 2; Eleventh Ward, 3; Twelfth Ward, no communication; Thirteenth Ward, 1; Fourteenth Ward, 2; Fifteenth Ward, 1; Sixteenth Ward, 2; Seventeenth Ward, 3; Eighteenth Ward, 2; Nineteenth Ward, no communication; Twentieth Ward, none; Twenty-first Ward, none; Twenty-second Ward, none; Total, 28.

The total number of arrests on Sunday, 28th January, as reported at the Chief's Office, was 38.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—Sold in the year 1854, one million, seven hundred and fifty thousand boxes, and their sale is still on the increase. I ask if this is to be wondered at, when they perform such works as those stated below. B. BRANDRETH.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1855.

DR. B. BRANDRETH: From the great use of tobacco, I became so debilitated about eight years ago, that my physicians considered it impossible for me to recover. I was worn down to skin and bones, was afflicted with chronic dyspepsia, and everything I ate disagreed with me. I had constant pain in my chest, my bowels were costive, and seldom moved without recourse to medicine, which debilitated me more and more. In this condition I was recommended to use your "Vegetable Universal Pills." I did so, and gradually became restored to excellent health through their use. They mildly, yet energetically purged, and after each portion I seemed to be endowed with new life. My original robust health was soon restored, and, I thank God, I am now a vigorous man of fifty-six. But for your pills, I verily believe, I should now be in my grave.

I shall be pleased to see any one at my store, and will state further particulars.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH KERR.

No. 352 Broadway, above Eleventh-street, or at the Irving House, New-York.

Must the world continue to use baneful Mercury, to lose blood, to be thus often ruined in constitution, when Brandreth's Pills would, in a few days, have restored the patient to an improved state of health? Over one million persons have experienced their good effects, and daily recommend them to the afflicted.

Brandreth's Pills are sold at 25 cents per box, with full directions, at the principal office, Brandreth's Building—entrance No. 43 Canal street; also at the Branch offices, Nos. 241 Hudson street, and 274 Bowery.

REMEMBER—Brandreth's Principal Office is in the Building corner of Canal street and Broadway, entrance No. 43 Canal.

[Advertisement.]

LIFE ILLUSTRATED.—A new first-class Weekly Newspaper, devoted to News, Literature, Science and the Arts; to ENTERTAINMENT, IMPROVEMENT and PROGRESS. One of the BEST NEWSPAPERS IN THE WORLD. TWO DOLLARS a year.

THE WATER-CURE JOURNAL.—Devoted to Hydropathy, its Philosophy and Practice; to Physiology and Anatomy, and those laws which govern Life and Health. $1 a year.

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"We know of no American Periodical which presents a greater abundance of valuable information on all subjects relating to human progress and welfare."—New-York Tribune.

FOR THREE DOLLARS, in advance, a copy of each of these three JOURNALS will be sent one year. Address, prepaid, FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—The Liver, the Stomach, the Kidneys.—This celebrated medicine is so combined as to act immediately upon the great organs of life, not merely as a cathartic, purging and weakening the system, and in the end destroying life, but this grand remedy gives tone, energy and vigor to the whole organic system. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c. 62c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt-streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

## LONG ISLAND.

**Incendiary Fire—Three Men Arrested.**

Yesterday afternoon about 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive rope-walk of Messrs. STEPHEN F. & WM. S. RICHARDSON, situated on the Bushwick cross-roads, in the Eighteenth Ward, Brooklyn, Eastern District. The fire, which was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary, originated in the lower end of the walk, and in a few minutes the entire building, some 500 feet in length, owing to the combustible material, was enveloped in flames. The firemen were soon on the ground, but owing to the scarcity of water, were only able to save some of the surrounding buildings.

The fire communicated to the Jenny-house, a large three-story brick building, and from thence to the tar-house, all of which were destroyed. Messrs. RICHARDSON estimate their loss on buildings, machinery and stock at $25,000, on which there is an insurance of about $6,000. Three men, named JAMES DUFFY, WM. and JOHN BOLD, were arrested by Officers DONEVAN, THINKAN and JENKINSON, on suspicion of having set the building on fire. These parties had worked in the rope-walk, and, having had some difficulty with the proprietors, it is said, had threatened to have satisfaction, this being the grounds upon which they were arrested. They were committed to the Sixth District Station-house to await examination.

**Mortality in Brooklyn.**

Dr. WENDELL, Health Officer of Brooklyn, reports sixty-seven deaths for the week ending 3d instant:

DISEASES.—Apoplexy, 1; cancer of womb, 1; congestion, 1; congestion of the brain, 2; congestion of the lungs, 2; convulsion of the brain, 1; fever puerperal, 2; fever scarlet, 6; inflammation of the bladder, 1; inflammation of the bowels, 1; inflammation of the lungs, 2; inflammation of the stomach, 1; influenza, 1; consumption, 13; croup, 6; debility, 2; dropsy in the head, 2; dysentery, 1; epilepsy, 1; malformation, 2; marasmus, 2; old age, 2; scrofula, 1; still-born, 7; premature birth, 3; suicide, 1.

Of the above, 29 were males and 38 females; adults, 20; minors, 47.

The above includes only the deaths in the old city of Brooklyn, or what is now called the Western District,—the laws in relation to interments not yet extending to Williamsburg and Bushwick.

**The Tucker Case.**

As will be recollected, J. N. T. TUCKER, who was tried for the murder of his child, was brought up before Judge MOORE of the Court of Sessions, Brooklyn, a few days ago, and several eminent physicians, among whom we may mention Mr. VAN ZANT, to be examined in regard to his sanity. His Honor at that time reserved his decision, but we understand, although the decision has not been given in open Court, that he has finally determined to sign the warrant for TUCKER's committal to the Lunatic Asylum.

**Shooting Affray at Poughkeepsie.**

A serious affray took place last Friday night in the City Hall, at Poughkeepsie, between two men named JOHN WINSLOW and WILLIAM HOUSTRAM, both of Poughkeepsie. It appears that on the night in question, the City Hall was let for a Theatre, and WINSLOW, who is the City Marshal of Poughkeepsie, was present in his capacity as officer to preserve quiet. About 9 o'clock HOUSTRAM and two or three other persons after paying were admitted. HOUSTRAM was intoxicated at the time, and soon after commenced a row. The officer endeavored to silence him, when HOUSTRAM struck him a violent blow; WINSLOW retreated, but was followed by HOUSTRAM, who raised his arm to again strike him, when WINSLOW drew out a revolver and leveled it at HOUSTRAM's head, and fired. WINSLOW's arm was suddenly struck on one side and the ball grazed HOUSTRAM's cheek. On the second effort to fire the revolver the cap exploded.

**The Black Sea Ague.**

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Feb. 3, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Liberal as the London *Times* has been in letting out the Budget of disasters, suffered or yet to be suffered by the dangers in the Crimea, one item more, the worst of all, is yet to come, and come it will with the next Spring for certain. It is "the Black Sea Ague" slight in its approaches but a quick destroyer of digestive powers of the stomach, and, when in this stage, incurable. The natives can detect its first encroachment, and, by taking it in time, escape it in most cases, but to strangers, who do not even suspect it, it is so fatal an enemy that it lays in the dust the mighty Czar himself, and what can kill a Czar will not have a less noble victim. I mean that ALEXANDER died of it.

ITHURIEL.

**Although Abroad he does not Forget the Poor at Home.**

NATCHEZ, Miss., Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

Being absent from your City on business, yet reading of the great distress prevailing among mechanics and others, I take the liberty of inclosing my check for $25, which I beg you will appropriate in such a manner as will render the "greatest good to the greatest number."

The amount is small, but I hope may assist in relieving some of the distress, and at the same time be an inducement for others of more ample means to "go and do likewise."

Truly yours, and one of your subscribers,

A. C. TUTTLE, of Broadway.

**Murder near Mobile.**

It will be remembered that some days since Mr. G. W. ACKER mysteriously disappeared, and under circumstances which attached strong suspicion to TOM, a slave belonging to Mr. S. M. BENNER, and it appears, from the subjoined confession of the murderer, that it was not misdirected. The boy pointed out the place where he had concealed the body of his victim—in the run of a small branch near Seymour's Bluff, in this County—and where it was found, with the brains dashed out and other injuries. The confession was voluntarily made before a Coroner's Jury of five persons, whose names are appended to it:

CONFESSION OF TOM AS THE MURDERER OF G. W. ACKER, OF MOBILE.—TOM says: "When he (Mr. ACKER) first came to me he says—'TOM, I don't think you cut wood enough; you don't put it up right, making too many holes; and if you don't cut two cords, I will make you cut two and a half;' and when Mr. ACKER started off, I says to him—'Mr. ACKER, it seems that I can't please you no how.' He then jumped down from his horse and made at me with his sword-cane drawn, and then I ran, thinking he was going to stick it through me. He said that if I talked that way to him, he would stick it through me. I then struck at him with the axe, and hit him over the eye; then he run and I run after him, and he hallooed, "O, Lord!" And when I caught him I dropped the axe and threw Mr. ACKER down, and Mr. ACKER took up the axe and struck me with the axe on the breast. Mr. ACKER was in a sitting position at the time he hit me. I then took the axe from him as he was sitting, and when I had the axe drawn Mr. ACKER said to me if I would not kill him, that he would not trouble me any more, and if I did kill him his wife and children would suffer. And as he tried to get up I struck him back of the head a very heavy lick with the edge of the axe; that is the blow that knocked out his brains, and he did not speak or move afterward. I then looked out a place to bury him—where he was found, in the run of the branch. No other person [illegible] when I told Mr. LANE that I would show him where the body was. I never had any notion to kill any one [illegible] because he wanted to whip me wrongfully."—*Mobile Advertiser.*

**Disastrous Fire in Gainesville.**

FOUR THOUSAND BALES OF COTTON DESTROYED — NINETEEN BUILDINGS BURNED.—From a private letter received in this city from Gainesville, and also from the memoranda attached to the manifest of the *Acile*, which arrived here yesterday, we learn that a fire occurred in the above named town on Tuesday last, which occasioned an immense loss of property. The fire appears to have had its origin in the office of A. A. WINSTON, whence it spread and destroyed 19 buildings and about 4,000 bales of cotton—principally stored in the warehouses of MCMAHAN and CHILDRESS, which were among the buildings consumed. Several dry goods' stores were burnt, as also the Post-Office, O'NEIL's livery stable and WINDHAM's saloon, over which was the Masonic Hall. Among the losers are said to be the firms of SOLE & BOGGLE, RIX, KENDALL & Co., and ROBERTS & Co. The intelligence brought by the *Acile* is to the effect that a messenger had arrived at Demopolis, from Gainesville, on Thursday, with the intelligence, in substance, as above. We hope that subsequent accounts may show this report to have been exaggerated, as may have been the case from the indirect manner in which the intelligence is received.—*Mobile Advertiser, Jan. 28.*

A runaway slave named GRANDISON BOYD, who had taken refuge some years since in Rochester, left the country, as many others did, at the *time of the passage of the Fugitive Slave law*, from fear his owner might reclaim him. He went to Australia and commenced work in the gold mines. When he left he was indebted $200 to a crockery merchant in this city, who had no very strong hopes the debt would ever be cancelled. A few weeks since, however, he received a letter from BOYD, stating that he had just arrived at Liverpool from Australia, where he had made $6,000, and enclosing a draft for £40, ($200,) the amount of the debt.—[*Rochester Democrat.*

## DIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 3, ELIZA ANN, wife of Phineas P. Lounsbury, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 182 21st-st., this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Feb. 3, suddenly, Miss ELIZA EVERS, daughter of the late John Evers.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her brother, John Evers, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Thomas' Church, on Monday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, precisely, without further notice. Her remains will be conveyed to Newtown, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Feb. 3, of consumption, [illegible]

[illegible]

On Saturday, Feb. 3, of croup, WALTER CLARK, son of Oliver and Maria Crane, aged 2 years, 11 months and 3 days.

His remains will be taken to South East this (Monday) afternoon, 5th inst., for interment.

On Saturday, Feb. 3, after a long and painful illness, JACOB F. VARIAN, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 4, NEWTON E., infant son of [illegible], aged 1 year, 3 months and 12 days.

[illegible]

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Feb. 4, very suddenly, WILLIAM P. PARKS, aged 34 years.

Mr. Parks had been connected with the DAILY TIMES since its commencement, and by his affable and honorable deportment toward his fellow-workmen had gained the good esteem of all. Those will most regret his loss who knew him best.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 3, of scarlet fever, CHARLES HARRIS, [illegible] son of John and Susan Phillips, [illegible]

[illegible]

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange—Feb. 3.**

[illegible]

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $6,000 | Racine City (Wis.) Convert. 7's, int. added | 60½ |
| 2,000 | Clevel'd and Pittsburg R. Income, int. added | 51 |
| 3,000 | North. Ind. R. R., Goshen Branch, int. added | 82 |
| 6,000 | La Crosse & Milwaukee R. R. 8's, int. added | 80¼ |
| 50 | shares Manhattan Fire Insurance Company | 110½ |
| 30 | shares Astor Fire Insurance Company | 75½ |
| 10 | shares Rutgers' Fire Insurance Company | 73 |
| 20 | shares Empire Fire Insurance Company | 75½ |

ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-day at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

[illegible]

MONDAY, Feb. 5—A. M.

The course of Money affairs during the past week was to increased ease in the supply, both in Bank and among Street lenders, and the rates of interest are 1 ℔ cent. lower with the latter. The Stock houses have in some instances taken money on demand as low as 6 ℔ cent., but the usual rate in this way is 7 ℔ cent., with Stock or other approved collaterals. Discounts range 8 to 12 ℔ cent. outside of Bank, according to date and standing of the paper; prime short bills taking the preference at the inside figure. Lenders are not altogether satisfied that the present ease in the market is to continue through March and April, and there is a general disposition inside of Bank and out, to touch long paper cautiously. This feeling throws more Money on the Street for loan on demand than the Brokers are willing to use at 7 ℔ cent.

The Import of Foreign Merchandise at this port the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our paper of Saturday, amounted to $2,445,369, against $4,166,217. For the Treasury year, beginning 1st July last, the whole value of Imports at New-York, exclusive of Specie, by our weekly returns, is $66,726,000, against $115,289,000 to same date last year. The export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounted to $1,551,165, against $948,948 the corresponding week last year. The Treasury year, to present time, shows an export from New-York, exclusive of Specie, of $33,861,000, against previous year, $41,435,000. There was an export during the week of only $10,443 in Specie, against $58,200 same week last year. The aggregate Specie export to the present time, since 1st July last, amounts to $21,126,000, (a typographical error in last Monday's paper represented $29,126,000,) against $30,032,000 to same date previous Treasury year. In addition to the Specie entered at the Custom-House, there was sent by express to Boston $276,000, for shipment by the *Canada* on Wednesday last. The Sub-Treasury held at the close of business on Saturday afternoon a regular balance of $3,778,369, against $2,761,286 at the close of the previous week. The accession of $1,000,000 in Gold coin from the Boston office accounts for the whole difference in the regular balance, while the Assay Department paid out during the week $1,391,565. The probability is there will be a further increase in the Bank reserve on the statement to be made up this afternoon. Some parcels of Gold have gone to the South.

The Stock Market moved during the week with remarkable steadiness, considering the rapid advance in the early weeks of January. Prices at the close on Saturday, after pretty active operations through the six business days, were almost identical on four or five of the most prominent speculatives, such as Virginia Bonds, Illinois Centrals, Erie Shares, New York Central Shares, and Cumberland Coal, the fluctuations meanwhile being about 1@1½ ℔ cent. in each. Some other descriptions improved, and at the afternoon Board on Saturday, a very heavy business, (part of it only recorded on the regular official list,) was done in the new Bonds of the Erie Company at 81¾ ℔ cent. buyer 60 days, and 81¼ cash, and in the new Convertibles of the New-York Central Road at 93@93¾ ℔ cent. The latter are wanted by parties who sold the stock short before the recent closing of the transfers. The stock thus sold carried the February dividend, and as the Stock Board declined to fix the cash value of such dividend, the Convertible Scrip, in which it is payable, has to be delivered by the seller. The Board and private contracts in the new Erie loan on Saturday were about $150,000. The friends of this security talk confidently of 90 ℔ cent. at an early day, and the fact that the new loan of the Central has opened so near par, encourages this expectation. The market is just now recovering from the effect of the early sales of the Loan at or a little below the taking price, by some parties who paid their subscriptions to a fine profit, with Income Bonds. These subscribers went in to help the list and at once supplied themselves with Incomes at or about 90, which they now pay in at 100½, or par at maturity, Feb. 1, and the six months coupon. The loss [illegible] holders of the Incomes who six or eight weeks ago were induced by the false prognostications of the enemies of the new loan to sell out at this heavy discount, rather than risk payment in full at maturity, were not very numerous, but their case should serve as a warning against unnecessary panic about the solvency of a concern which has never failed to meet its obligations promptly which cannot afford to fail with $6,000,000 yearly revenue, and which is too public in its importance, on both sides the Atlantic, to be permitted to fail, even if its managers should ever become so desperate or unprincipled as to suggest it. The same wicked speculation which influenced timid parties to anticipate their Income Bonds at a sacrifice of 10 or 12 ℔ cent., one or two months before they were paid in full, has kept the acceptances of the Erie Company, which occasionally find their way into Wall-street, at an enormous discount. We have known them refused at the Discount Brokers' at 3 or 4 ℔ cent. a month, while the paper of overgrown jobbing-houses here or in Philadelphia and Boston was eagerly picked up by the same money-lenders at 1 ℔ cent. Of course, all such paper was not paid; of course the Erie acceptances for equipment and supplies were paid.

The Exports of the principal items of produce for the week, compared with the corresponding one of last year, have been as follows:

| | 1854 Quantity | 1854 Value | 1855 Quantity | 1855 Value |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, bales | 1,664 | [illegible] | 3,571 | [illegible] |
| Flour, bbls | 12,551 | 112,274 | 11,516 | [illegible] |
| Wheat, bush | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn, bushels | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Corn Meal, bbls | 1,777 | 7,100 | 1,642 | 6,636 |
| Beef, bbls | 1,368 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Pork, bbls | 2,016 | [illegible] | [illegible] | [illegible] |
| Total produce | [illegible] | | [illegible] | |
| Miscellaneous | [illegible] | | [illegible] | |
| Total exp'ts for the week | $948,948 | | $1,551,165 | |

**Statement of Business at the United States Assay Office at New-York for the month ending Jan. 31, 1855.**

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | $31,000 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 24,000 00 | |
| United States Bullion, (including $[illegible] of California Branch Mint Bars) | 4,843,720 00 | $4,898,720 00 |

DEPOSITS OF SILVER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Foreign Coins | 1,150 00 | |
| Foreign Bullion | 655 73 | |
| United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,) | 30,001 97 | 31,889 70 |
| | | $4,930,609 50 |
| Total Deposits—Payable in Bars | 651,881 21 | |
| Total Deposits—Payable in Coins | 3,698,508 25 | 4,350,389 46 |
| Of the above, were sent to U. S. Mint, Philadelphia, for Coinage | | $4,010,400 34 |
| Excess of deposits at Assay Office in January, 1855, over January, 1854, at U. S. Mint | | 122,080 00 |

The circular and other advices from Cincinnati are that Money matters are gradually working better. The failures in November among the private banking offices which paid interest upon deposits, have thrown a large number of new and salable accounts, free of interest, to the old Ohio Life and Trust Bank, the good condition of which, by the late statement and the payment of 3½ ℔ cent. half yearly dividend after liquidating $260,000 of the Bonds of the Company, have much improved the Stocks, both here and at the West. It will be noticed that sales were made in this market on Saturday, as high as 90 ℔ cent.—a rise of 15 ℔ cent. from the depression in the Autumn. The business of the old State Bank of Missouri, from somewhat similar causes, has improved at St. Louis.

The Geneva (N. Y.) *Gazette* of Friday announces the failure of N. B. KIDDER, private Banker, with liabilities to the amount of $300,000. He was sole or part owner of the Bainbridge Bank and Bank of Hornellsville, both of which are now discredited at the Bank of Geneva. We find on reference to the late report of the Bank Superintendent, that the Bainbridge Bank had on the 30th of September a circulation of $80,146, secured by $62,118 New-York State Stocks at par value. The Hornellsville Bank had $50,064 circulation, secured by $31,069 State and $30,000 United States Stocks at par value. So the note-holders are not likely to suffer loss.

**Shanghai Market—Nov. 17.**

Trade seems to be improving, and notwithstanding the scarcity of money, a large amount of business has been transacted during the past fortnight, both in the disposal of goods, and purchase of produce, but there has been no particular feature in the trade worthy of remark.

LONG CLOTHS.—The only arrival from Great Britain has been the *Spirit of the North*, her cargo is not reported, but we believe she brings about [illegible] pieces. Grey Shirtings: Since 1st inst., there have been considerable deliveries to buyers, and the cash valuations are rather lower in consequence—[illegible]. Whites have also been moved off in better, though not to any extent, and quotations are unaltered.

AMERICAN DRILLS.—Quotations, [illegible]

TEAS.—Black: Congo, [illegible]

[illegible]

SILK.—There has been a fair amount of business done since the last mail was despatched, at about $5 reduction on previous quotations. Sales are estimated at 1,800 bales, and unsold stock 1,500 bales. [illegible]

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.—The rate for Sterling has again advanced, and first-class bills are 6s. [illegible] On India, Co.'s accepted $226. Bills on Canton, 27 ℔ cent. discount. Sycee, [illegible] Gold, $130.

FREIGHTS.—To England, £6 for Tea, and £8 for Silk. To America, $15.

**The Calcutta Market... Dec. 8.**

The advices by the mail just to hand lead to the general impression that the British Government was about to put a stop to the trade of Russia through Memel or other neutral ports; this has had the effect of giving a considerable degree of firmness to the articles of our produce affected by that trade, although probably the amount of actual business has not been very large.

There have been no sales of INDIGO that can really guide as to the general rate, most parties wishing to see the produce before they bid. SUGAR is in less request, owing to a rise in our freight market, inferior sorts are in much less stock, refiners having taken off some large parcels. SALTPETRE is in brisk demand for America, [illegible] SAFFLOWER—a few inferior and adulterated lots have come in and been sold at from 8r. to 10r. RICE is in very active demand, for all quarters, and most kinds have risen in value, Moonghy being now worth 1-11 to 1-12.

RAW SILK—All good qualities readily taken at previous rates, [illegible]

[illegible]

**Markets by Telegraph.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Feb. 2.

OUR COTTON market has been unchanged to-day, with sales of 5,500 bales. The week's business has been 60,000 bales, and the stock on hand is [illegible] bales. The receipts at this port are 60,000 bales ahead of the same date last year. Sterling Exchange is quoted at [illegible] ℔ cent. premium. In Rio Coffee the week's sales have reached 10,500 bags at [illegible]. The stock now on hand is 77,500 bags.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Feb. 2.

OUR COTTON market is unsettled and favors buyers. The sales to-day were 2,500 bales at [illegible]

PROVIDENCE, [illegible]

COTTON is in steady demand, [illegible]

[illegible]

**Passengers Sailed.**

[illegible]

**Passengers Arrived.**

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY. [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. [illegible]

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, FEB. 3.

**Cleared.**

Steamships Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; River Bird, Paul, Canton, A. A. Low & Brothers; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.

[illegible]

**Arrived.**

Steamship Union, Adams, Havre Jan. 17, and Southampton 18th, with mdse. and passengers to M. Livingston.

[illegible]

WIND—W. N. W.

**Arrived... SUNDAY, Feb. 4.**

Schr. Wolcott, Haskell, Boston, with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Julia Smith, Crowell, Salem, with mdse. to master.

Propeller Pelican, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to master.

BELOW—1 ship.

WIND—During the day, N. W.

**Sailed.**

Steamships James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk and Richmond.

Sld. on Sunday—Ship Wm. Tapscott, Bell, Liverpool.

**By Telegraph.**

NEW-ORLEANS, Feb. 2—Arr., bark Justice, Phila.

**Foreign Ports.**

At Gibraltar, Dec. 29, [illegible] for New-York.